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ANTHONY



THE RECONSTRUCTED "DISCOBOLUS,"

THE EVOLUTION OF THE
OLYMPIC GAMES

1829 B.C. — 1914 A.D.

*“There are men to whom it is a
delight to collect the Olympic dust
of the course.”* HORACE.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES

1829 B.C. — 1914 A.D.

BY

F. A. M. WEBSTER, P.A.S.I.

HON. SEC. AMATEUR FIELD EVENTS ASSOCIATION
ENGLISH JAVELIN-THROWING CHAMPION, 1911
AUTHOR OF "OLYMPIAN FIELD EVENTS," ETC.



*With One Hundred Pen-and-Ink Sketches,
Six Photographs, and Two Reproductions
from Old Prints, and*

with a Preface by

SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE

(President of the Amateur Field Events Assoc.)

and an Introduction by

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SOMERSET

(Chairman of the British Olympic Council)

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TO

ALISON MARY

TO YOU, MY DEAR WIFE, WHO HAVE
INSPIRED ME IN THOUGHT AND ACTION,
I DEDICATE THIS BOOK

See.

TO YOU
ALISON MARY

AUTHOR'S PREFACE

It is only since our dismal failure at Stockholm in 1912 that the Modern Olympic Games have aroused any vital interest in the mind of the "man in the street," and even then it has been a mere passing feeling of shame that we should fall so low as to be beaten by even the lesser European nations, who for generations past have been our pupils in all sporting pastimes.

Moreover, the judgment of the public has been passed upon the Olympic Games without a real knowledge of the ancient festivals, their purpose and practice, or why they have been revived in modern times. Through the genius and tactful care of Baron Pierre de Coubertin, and after years of careful research, the Modern Olympic Games are at last reaching a pitch of perfection which will still more nearly approach its consummation after the International Congress held in Paris this year to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the foundation of the Olympic movement. At the Congress it is hoped to arrive at an amateur definition which will be acceptable to all nations; this should do much to clear away that which has been a source of some slight bitterness of feeling in the past.

My desire, in offering this book to the public, is that a better understanding of the Olympic movement may be acquired and a greater interest in athletics generated in the minds of the rising generation.

Much misconception and many unfair hits have done much to retard a movement from which surely nothing but good can accrue, for the healthy cult of athletics is bound to raise the physical standard of the young manhood of the world, with all its attendant virtues of mind and body control engendered by the discipline of training.

These great quadrennial meetings must also lead to a better understanding by the youths of the nations of each other's virtues, shortcomings, and limitations; and this in itself is good. For it must not be forgotten that these Games are not confined to one class, but are participated in by university students of all nations, who, in due course, will fill responsible posts in the councils and governments of their various countries. Surely the knowledge they have then gained of each other at the Olympic Games will enable them to view each other's actions in international politics with tolerance, and with the understanding born of a clearer knowledge of the national peculiarities which have inspired the action.

One thing I would ask every Englishman to consider seriously—our position relative to the other nations of the world. For many

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years Greece fought off the inevitable torpor which sweeps over nation after nation, shifting the sceptre of power and world-dominion from hand to hand throughout the ages. It was not until the Roman people became brutalised by the degradation of her games that her majesty waned and fell; nor was it until the race had become thoroughly effeminate that the Spaniard relinquished his sway, and the mastery of the sea passed to us, the people of the Island Race.

What man who really loves his country, looking round him on the weakling youths we are beginning to breed, dares to say to-day that we too are not, in our turn, trembling on the brink of the ultimate abyss, from which there is no return? For remember! we are a nation holding vaster possessions overseas than any other country ever has held; and once let us lose our dominion, and we sink to the level of the least of the European peoples.

While our youths prefer to watch rather than to practise the rough old games which first gave us the brave and devil-may-care spirit which has won us possessions the wide world over, it will be a courageous or a very foolish man who will maintain that the bull-dog breed is sound as of yore, in the days of the prize-ring and wrestling-booth.

No! if we are to fend our shores in the future as in the past, then our young men must awaken to their duty and must train themselves in manly pastimes in order that they may play that greater, sterner game of war for the defence of hearth and home if necessity shall ever arise.

If this book may but serve to help forward the great cause of the regeneration of the Olympic Games, in which it is the sacred duty of the great nations of the world to compete—why, then, all my labour will be more than amply repaid.

To his Grace the Duke of Somerset, and to Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, my best thanks are due for the words of Introduction and Preface they have graciously consented to write to this book.

I should also like to take this opportunity of thanking the following gentlemen and firms for the help they have given me in the preparation of this work:—Mr Alfred Pearse, who prepared the drawings; Messrs Sport & General, the photographs. My thanks are also due to Mr Rudyard Kipling and Messrs Methuen for permission to quote from "The Last Rhyme of True Thomas"; to Mr Henry Newbolt and Messrs Elkin Mathews for permission to quote from *Admirals All*; to Messrs J. M. Dent for permission to quote from Cowper's translation of Homer's *Odyssey*; to Messrs Geo. Bell & Sons for permission to quote from D. W. Turner's translation of Pindar's *Odes*, and from A. R. Shilleto's translation of Pausanias' *Description of Greece*; to Mr G. S. Robertson for permission to publish his Greek Ode, together with Mr Morshead's translation; and finally to the British Olympic Council for permission to make use of certain statistics and the translation from the German magazine *Körperkultur*.

F. A. M. WEBSTER.

PREFACE

WINDLESHAM, CROWBOROUGH,
SUSSEX.

MY DEAR WEBSTER,

I read the proofs of your book with the greatest interest. You have certainly done more than any single man I know to preach enthusiasm, methodical enthusiasm, in the matter of national athletics. I sincerely hope that your efforts will bear fruit, and that we shall make a better showing in the future as compared with the best of other countries. We know that we have the material. There is no falling off there. I think the human machine is at its best in these Islands. But we have got into the way of doing things rather less thoroughly than they might be done, and that is the point that wants strengthening. It is a very deplorable thing that we were not able to raise the money which would have made athletics more democratic, and put the means of practising them within the reach of the bulk of the people. We tried hard and failed. The result is that we build on a much narrower base than the United States, which has twenty athletic clubs to our one, and widespread municipal facilities by which every man has a chance of finding out his own capacities. This country is full of great sprinters and shot-putters who never dream of their own powers, and have no possible chance of developing them. We sorely need also some methodical inspection of our public-school athletes, to put them on the right lines and save wasted or misapplied effort. I know how much you, Flaxman, and others have done in this

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direction; but no man who has his own work to do can spare the time which is needed for such a task. What you have done is, however, remarkable, and in 1916, when we shall have some national heart-searchings, your conscience at least will be at ease.

Yours sincerely,

ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE.

May 1914.

INTRODUCTION

IN this year is celebrated the twentieth anniversary of the inception of the Olympic movement, a movement commenced under adverse circumstances, which has none the less grown to popularity among the peoples of the world.

At the early celebrations of the modern Olympiads Great Britain was able to hold her own, even with the few athletes who saw fit to take upon themselves the onerous duty of representing their country in international athletics, for then we were at the zenith of our power as an athletic nation, and need yield the palm to none ; but the results at the last two Olympiads have abundantly proved that our power is on the wane, and that we must for ever forfeit our place as the premier athletic nation unless we look to our laurels.

At the Olympic Games of London 1908 it was all we could do to hold our own, with every condition of climate, numbers, and competition in our favour ; while in 1912 at Stockholm we suffered the most staggering defeat it has ever been our lot to experience.

It will, therefore, be seen that the present time is a very critical one in the history of British athletics, for not only is our position as an Olympic nation a very precarious one, but year by year our English championships are won by Colonials and foreigners.

Although five Olympiads have passed, yet is the movement for the regeneration of the Ancient Hellenic Festivals, on principles adapted to modern requirements, still in its infancy.

Mr Webster has done much for the betterment of British athletics, and shows a keen and comprehensive knowledge

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of his subject in the arguments he puts forward in favour of the modern Olympiads. His book should do much to clear away the many misconceptions which have hampered the carrying on of Baron Pierre de Coubertin's scheme. The book should also inspire greater interest in the Olympic Games than has hitherto been manifested in this country.

The four great Hellenic Festivals were undoubtedly instrumental in inspiring the youth of the Greek nation to self-sacrifice and the cleanness of living necessitated by vigorous training, and to deeds of patriotism in after-life in the service of their country; with that example before us, the Modern Olympic Games are bound to appeal to the average healthy-minded Briton as a factor inspiring the rising generation to clean living and the willing service of the Motherland, and also as a movement inspired for the greater amity of the nations by the periodical meeting of the flower of the world's manhood in friendly competition.

SOMERSET,
Chairman,
British Olympic Council.

35 GROSVENOR SQUARE,
LONDON, W.
May 1914.

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THE EVOLUTION OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES

CHAPTER I

THE BIRTH OF SPORT IN GREAT BRITAIN, LEADING UP
TO THE INCEPTION OF THE FOUR GREAT HELLENIC
FESTIVALS

OUTSIDE a cave set just under the shoulder of a hill and sheltered from the winds of heaven in a cup-like hollow, a curious little man clad in skins was sitting chipping patiently



at a flint. Gradually it grew under his dexterous hand from an uncouth mass of stone into a tolerably well-shaped spear-head.

Never before had he essayed such a feat of craftsmanship ; hitherto any sharp flint bound with strips of hide to a straight haft in the shape of an axe had served him with a means of defence and offence adequate to all his needs.

He was an ingenious little man, as the beauty and curious nature of the tattooing on his breast and arms testified ; and withal a cautious.

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On the day of which I write his snares had served him badly, nor had he been able by his fleetness of foot to get on terms with the game to make his kill which would supply his wife and family with the evening meal. In those far-off times it was not the habit to "hang" game and so have a supply constantly in reserve; the primitive man always killed his beast and cooked it before the *rigor mortis* set in, thus ensuring the tenderness thereof.

And so our little cave-dweller, as he tramped wearily home with no prospect of supper, had evolved the idea of making a spear to cast at his quarry after he had stalked within throwing distance.

Industriously he chipped and chipped at the flint, hollowing out a hole wherein to sink and shrink the long wooden shaft; then he selected a long branch of ash, which he whittled straight; this done, the head was bound on with hide and left in the stream all night to allow the wood to swell and make the head more secure.

Followed many days of patient and painstaking practice—for he was a persevering little man, was our cave-dweller, not by any means disheartened by many futile efforts to make his crude weapon fly properly,—and so patience was rewarded and in time the knack came to him; so he made himself a song of his prowess, which he sang at many a camp-fire meeting, until others made themselves spears and began to emulate his efforts. They already knew all about wrestling from many a hard-fought tussle, and swiftness of foot they had learned of necessity in the chase.

As time went on a quarrel arose in the tribe as to who should marry the chieftain's daughter, for the ruler had no son to succeed him. Now the chief was a crafty old statesman, and, not wishing to see his fighting tail diminished by internal strife and bloody warfare, he decreed that his daughter should be given to the tribesman who could outrun, outwrestle, outthrow with the spear, outjump, and outswim all others who might come against him. Thus came about the first sports meeting, for surely never was a more sporting contest held, or one for a fairer prize.

Down through the ages the love of contest grew, not only here in Britain, but also in far Iceland and Norway. Gradually as time went on the love of sporting contests grew, and fresh games such as lifting and hurling heavy stones, throwing the discus and hammer, known as the "wheel feat" (*roth cleas*) in Ireland, were instituted; then great gatherings began to be held, until we read of the Tailtin Games of Ireland, when Cuchulain, the Irish Hercules, carried all before him about 1829 B.C.

Wonderful must have been those ancient Irish gatherings, when all the flower of Britain's manhood assembled to test each other's skill for the love of sport and the glory of the champion's title, for there were no valuable prizes in those days to induce the athlete to show his prowess.

Curious and amazing are some of the legends which survive of the doings of these ancient heroes. Listen, for instance, to the tale of Setanta, who was later to be known as Cuchulain, and how he first won fame.

Now, as all true Irishmen know, Cuchulain, native of Ulster and the greatest Irishman of all time, was the son of Lugh of the Long Arm—probably the same Lugh who founded the Lugnasard at Tailti—and Dectera, daughter of Cathbad and Maga, Queen of the Red Branch of Ulster.

One day the youth Setanta was playing hurley in the castle grounds with many young companions, when King Conor passed on his way to visit Cullan, the mighty smith of Ulster. The king, observing the prowess of the youth, called upon him to join his train. Setanta, however, un-



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willing to leave the game unfinished, craved leave to follow later.

Arrived at the dwelling of Cullan, the royal party sat down to feast, forgetting all about the youth Setanta. As evening fell the keep was closed and the fierce hound of Cullan loosed to guard the house. Presently there broke through the clamour of revelry the sounds of strife without,



the mighty snarling of the hound, which soon turned to pained yelps, ultimately sinking to silence. Forth rushed the warriors, and to their amazement found the mighty hound dead—his brains dashed out against the lintel of the door by the stark might of Setanta. Loudly they acclaimed him, all save Cullan, who mourned the loss of his faithful canine friend.

Seeing the misery of his host, Setanta, lordlywise, addressed him: "Give me then a whelp of the hound, O Cullan! that I may train him to the likeness of his sire, and, that you may sleep safe within your portals, I myself will be your guard with shield and javelin until the whelp be hound full grown."

Then loud shouted all the company in approbation of the generous lad, and in commemoration of the deed they named him Cuchulain, Hound of Cullan, by which name he was ever after known.

From one mighty deed to another, both in sport and war,

the youth went on ; so that even to this day he is spoken of as the most doughty champion of the Emerald Isle.

In the Isle of Skye his name can never die, for do not the Peaks of Cuchulain ever bear witness of his visit to Skatha in search of warlike instruction ?

At the Tailtin Games of Ireland, which one may aptly liken to the Grecian Olympiads, Cuchulain's skill and strength were unsurpassed.

From the consideration of the Tailtin Games of Ireland one naturally turns to the true ancient Games of Greece ; and then indeed a vast scope is opened up—so vast, indeed, that one feels how inadequately one can but treat of it in this small volume, wherein must so many periods and phases of sport be dealt with.



The ancient Grecian Games were of four kinds : (1) the Olympian, (2) the Pythian, (3) the Nemæan, and (4) the Isthmian.

All were of a strictly religious character, and all were treated with the greatest solemnity and observed with the most devout rites. It was considered to be a mark of exceptional fitness, both moral, mental, and bodily, to be allowed to compete in these Games at all ; while for the winner the very highest honours his nation and parent city could lavish upon him were in store. As a proof of this, one has only to instance that the ordinary entrance to the city was not considered good enough for the hero, but a breach was made in the city wall for his triumphal entry to his native home.

Although the official reward of the victor was only a simple wreath upon the brow and palm branches placed in the hands, yet the greatest distinction awaited him among his countrymen. Indeed, a law was made by Solon that

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every Athenian who was a victor in the Isthmian Games was to receive from the public treasury the substantial reward of one hundred drachmæ.

This hero-worship among the ancients was undoubtedly good, in that it caused them to reverence all that which was good, clean, and upright in a man; but far to be prized above all personal reward was the glory and renown which the victory of the individual cast upon his family, friends, and indeed the whole community in which he lived.

As an example of how the athlete's victory reflected glory on his family, one may aptly tell the beautiful story of the family of Diagoras the Rhodian, son of Damagetus the elder.

Now Diagoras had three sons, Acusilaüs, Damagetus, and Dorieus, all of whom proved victors in the ancient Olympiads as winners of the pancratium or in the cestus



matches. It is told of them how, on the occasion of Acusilaüs and Damagetus being declared victors in the 79th Olympiad, held B.C. 464, they waited patiently until the clamour of applause had died down, then the elder brother stood forth and said: "Not to

us, O people of Athens, be the praise, but to him who begat us!" Whereupon they lifted their aged sire in their arms, carrying him around the Stadium; meanwhile the people loudly acclaimed Diagoras, showering wreaths upon his head and calling him blessed in his children.

It is related of Diagoras that all his sons and grandsons were victors in the games, while even his two daughters married champions—ay! and bred conquerors too, for both Eucles and Pisidorus, the sons of the two daughters, were victors at Olympia in the pancratium or cestus matches.

A delightful story is told of Pherenice, the mother of Pisidorus, how that with her husband she trained her son from earliest youth for the victory he must win in the Stadium at Olympia when the time should come and he be of a sufficient age and stature. Before the youth had come to the competitor's age his father died; therefore Pherenice, fearing that her son might not get fairplay if he went to the contests unaccompanied by his trainer, arrayed herself as an athlete, knowing full well the risk she ran, for it was the custom of the ancients to take all women of Elis detected in the Stadium across the river Alpheus to a high mountain called Typœum, and thence they hurled them down the precipice in punishment of their intrusion.

In spite of the knowledge of the awful fate which awaited her if she was discovered, Pherenice risked all in order that her son might have every chance of gaining the coveted crown of olive.

Pisidorus, urged on by his mother, strove manfully in the contest and came forth victorious. So elated was this brave woman at her beloved son's victory that, forgetting her scanty attire, she leapt the fence separating the spectators from the athletes, thereby betraying the secret of her sex.



Pherenice was brought before the Hellanodicæ for judgment; but so great was the honour in which the family of Damagetus was held, that they let her go free of all punishment and duly crowned her son. None the less, they very clearly notified their intention that no such happening should transpire again, by publishing a decree that in future all athletes should come to the contests "nudæ lacertos," as to which custom I shall have more to say later when I come to the training of the athletes in the Gymnasium and Stadium preparatory to the Olympic Festival.

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For many generations a magnificent group of statuary representing this accomplished family stood near the statue of Lysander in the Altis at Olympia.

Of the children and grandchildren of Damagetus the most famous was undoubtedly Diagoras. The youth, we are told, stood six feet five inches, and was victorious in the boxing match in the 79th Olympiad, B.C. 464.

The following lines are from Abraham Moore's conception of Pindar's poem sung at Ialysus at a public banquet of the Eratidæ :—

“ As one whose wealthy hands enfold
The sparkling cup of massy gold,
Froth'd with the vineyard's purple tide,
His banquet's grace, his treasure's pride,
Presents it to the youthful spouse,
Pledged in full draught from house to house ;
And thus affection's honours fondly paid,
While on the soft connubial hour
Encircling friends their blessings pour,
Gives to his arms the coy consenting maid.

Thus to the youth, whose conquering brow
Th' Olympian wears or Pythian bough,
Lord of his hope, inspired I pay
The tribute of my liquid lay,
The nectar of the Muses' bowl,
Press'd from the clusters of the soul.
Blest they, whose deeds the applauding worlds admire !
For them, as each her glance partakes,
The life-enlightening grace awakes,
The various vocal flute, the sweet melodious lyre.

To-day the lyre and flute and song,
Roused by Diagoras, I move,
Hymning fair Rhode from Venus sprung,
The Sun's own nymph and watery love.
With her the giant boxer's praise to sound,
The champion's noblest hire,
By Alpheus' stream, Castilia's fountain crown'd,
And Damagete his old and upright sire,
Pride of the beauteous isle whose Argive host
By Asia's beaked shore three sovereign cities boast.”

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Breaking off and missing a number of verses more or less irrelevant to the Games, we find that the poet again returns to the gist of his theme and ends with :—

“Raise thou the man, whose arm has found
Renown in famed Olympia’s vale ;
Bid citizens his deeds resound,
Strangers his name with reverence hail.
Just like his upright sires, unblamed he walks
His unpretentious way.
Hide not his race from good Callianax,
His tribe Eratian tell, for him to-day
The whole state feasts—but in a moment’s change
To every point the gusts of public favour range.”

Before finishing with this particular ode it would be as well to quote haphazard a few more lines, as proving that games are not necessarily of a joyous nature, but were frequently celebrated after the funeral obsequies ; for it will be remembered from Homer, *Iliad*, v., after Sarpedon had slain Tlepolemus, the bones of the latter were conveyed to Rhodes, where the prescribed rites were performed and sacred games instituted to the glory of his memory. This is further borne out in the following verse from the ode to Diagoras quoted above :—

“Tlepolemus, whose high command
Once led the brave Tiryinthian band,
There, as a god, due honours knows,
The rich reward of all his woes,
Victims on fuming altars slain,
Umpires and games to grace the plain.
There twice the stout Diagoras was crown’d ;
Four times from Isthmian lists he bore
The mantling wreath, and many more
From Nemea’s crowded grove and rough Athenæ’s mound.”

The whole ode is a wonderful example of the absolute adoration paid to the victor, the honour given to his parents and the tribe to which he belonged, as will be seen from the line in which we learn that “for him to-day the whole state feasts.”

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Throughout the ode is pleasing for the insight it gives us into the simple, ardent nature of the ancient Greeks, their whole-hearted enjoyment in homely pleasures, and above all their love for an honest, upright sportsman who had the steadfast will which enabled him to train for ten or twelve long months not only for the glory he might himself obtain, but also to bring honour and renown to his relatives and fellow-tribesmen.

Diagoras is such a particularly interesting character that a small digression from the main theme may be permitted at this point to give a short account of his ancestry and accomplishments.

It would appear that Diagoras was a Rhodian of the Eratian tribe. Through his father Damagetus and grandfather Callianax he traced his descent direct to Eratides, the founder of the tribe. One can therefore readily realise the amount of enthusiasm which would be raised by the continued successes of this wonderful athlete, for it was not only in the Olympian Games (in which he twice received the victor's crown) that he proved his excellence—he was also victorious twice in the Nemean Games, and four times in the Isthmian Games. As for his conquests at the minor meetings, they are almost too many to record; however, we know certainly that he is six times recorded champion in the Ægina lists; while at Megara, where a pillar was erected on which it was proposed to inscribe the victors' names, so frequent were the successes of Diagoras that space was not found thereon to record the doings of any other athlete. He was also prominent in the games held in Bœotia, Arcadia, Thebes, in Achaia, where the prize was a woollen garment, and in Rhodes, where the games were celebrated to the memory of Tlepolemus.

From Plutarch's *Life of Pelopidas* one knows that Diagoras was also blessed in his progeny; in that his children—ay, and his grandchildren—were crowned victors in the boxing matches at both the Olympic and Pythian Games. It would also appear that he lived, honoured and popular, to ripe old age, for it was on the occasion of his grandson's

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victory that a Spartan meeting him embraced him, saying :
“Die, Diagoras ! for thou canst not be a god !”



Quoting from Turner's translation of Pindar's odes in further evidence of the honour and esteem in which the ancient games and victors were held, the following lines are significant :—

“But the glory shines afar of the Olympic Games in the racecourses of Pelopes, where swiftness of feet contends, and the height of strength stout at work ; and he who wins hath for the remainder of his life delightful calm, as far as his contests for the prize can give it.”

In connection with all the games or festivals of the ancient world it is interesting to note that they were of a strictly religious character, were dedicated to some deity or deities, were of mystical origin, and were held at some set interval of time. Moreover, they distinctly inclined to peace and the speedy termination of strife, in that wars ceased or were suspended in the year of a celebration to allow competitors from afar to pass through the intervening territory in peace.

Great good was derived by the ancients from this cult of the beautiful, strong, and skilful. All seems to have tended to a lofty ideal of thought and action. The very origin of the Games was shrouded in mystery, the prizes were of the simplest, and the ceremonial observed was of the most sacred character.

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As has already been seen, great glory fell upon the family of the victor, while he himself was canonised in the Greek Calendar, was immortalised in song by the lyric poets, and his statue was added to those already erected in the Grove of Heroes, which statues were commonly crowned with chaplets of laurels.

Perhaps, though, the greatest reward of the victorious athlete was the applause of the assembled multitude, who gathered from every part of the Greek peninsula and continent to witness the Games.

The Games were celebrated under ideal conditions of climate, religion, and sentiment, all of which tended to raise both the individual and the nation to a superhuman frame of mind; and this undoubtedly did more to support the dignity and glory of Greece than any other force, long after the vital sap had begun to ooze from the national bones, so that her downfall was postponed far longer than it would have been under other conditions. For the love of valour and clean living inspired by the Games gave even to her weaker sons a spirit of emulation of the prowess of the champions which could only conduce to a cleaner state of living than would otherwise have appertained.

If we except perhaps the cestus, it is worthy of note that the rank brutality of the Roman gladiatorial games never entered into the scheme of the Grecian Festivals.

CHAPTER II

THE ANCIENT OLYMPIC GAMES

THE principal, and also by far the best known, of the four great Festivals of the Greeks were the Olympic Games. Many centuries have passed since they flourished at Olympia in Elis. Kings have come and gone, dynasties risen and waned, but the memory of these glorious gatherings of all that was best and purest among the ancient peoples is as fresh in the minds of the world to-day as it was before the coming of Christ.

These Games are alleged to have been under the direct supervision of the Olympian deity Zeus, before whose statue, made by Phidias and erected in the temple at Olympia, the athletes made their prayers for victory; indeed, the worship and festivities of the athletes formed an integral part of the Games. The festive rites (*έορτή*) were made up of processions, invocations, and public banquets, together with the singing and recitation of odes in honour of the conquerors, many of which odes were composed by the immortal Pindar.

The other part of the games consisted of sports or contests (*άγών Όλυμπιακός*). These contests, between each of which a space of four years elapsed, were held at the season of the



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first full moon after the summer solstice, and lasted in all five days, *i.e.* from the eleventh to the fifteenth day of the month inclusive; the fourteenth day of the festival, being the exact period of the full moon, operated as the middle or dividing day of the month.

So great was the importance of the Olympic Games to the Greeks, that all time and also events of importance were reckoned from Olympiad to Olympiad.

It is said that the Games, held in the Stadium at Olympia (near Pisa, a city of Elis), virtually on the banks of the Alpheus—a river which rises in Arcadia and flows past Pisa through the Elean territory until it empties into the Ionian Sea—were celebrated under absolutely ideal conditions both of climate and environment, taking place as they did on the banks of the beautiful Alpheus at the most splendid season of the year, when the glory of the sun might warm the competitors by day, and with the sweet and tender light of the moon to enrich the scene within the Stadium and olive groves by night.

Think, too, of the complete sympathy between the spectators and competitors—the thunders of applause which signified each victory, the approbation conveyed in the lyric songs of the poets, the sweetness of the laurels scattered about the victor, and the knowledge of immortal fame he would earn by the erection of his statue in the sacred grove in company with those of gods, kings and heroes long since departed to the land of shadows.

The contests themselves consisted of trials of skill, strength, and endurance.

There were in all twenty-four competitions, but these were never all included in one and the same programme, various events being added or deleted from time to time. Six of these competitions were open only to boys, and the remainder to fully grown men.

Apart from the restriction and limitation of the boys' events, the contests were open to all free Greeks; the poorest as well as the noblest citizen might compete, provided he complied with the conditions—that he was of pure Hellenic

blood, had not committed an act of sacrilege, nor been branded with atimia. In addition to this, a competitor had to satisfy the Elean officials that he had undergone the ten months' preparatory training (*προγυμνάσματα*) prescribed. On a competitor's entry being provisionally accepted, he was required to submit himself to a thirty days' course of instruction and training in the Gymnasium at Elis.

The following complete list of the events included in the programme, together with the date at which each event was first held, is from Smith's *Dictionary of Antiquities*, abridged edition :—

1. The foot-race, which was the only contest during the first thirteen Olympiads.
 2. The *δίαιλος*, or foot-race in which the Stadium was traversed twice, first introduced in Olympiad 14.
 3. The *δολιχος*, a still longer foot-race than No. 2, introduced in Olympiad 15.
 4. Wrestling.
 5. The Pentathlon, which was made up of leaping, running, throwing the discus, throwing the javelin, and wrestling, introduced in Olympiad 18.
 6. Boxing (*cestus*), introduced in Olympiad 23.
 7. Chariot-race with four full-grown horses, introduced in Olympiad 25.
 8. The Pancratium, made up of boxing and wrestling.
 9. Horse-race (both 8 and 9 were introduced in Olympiad 33).
 - 10 and 11. The foot-race and wrestling for boys, introduced in Olympiad 37.
 12. Pentathlon for boys, introduced in Olympiad 38, but immediately abolished.
 13. Boxing for boys, introduced in Olympiad 41.
 14. The Hoplite race, for fully armed and equipped soldiers, introduced in Olympiad 65. An exercise introduced to aid soldiers in their war training.
 15. Chariot-race with mules, introduced in Olympiad 70.
 16. Horse-race with mares, introduced in Olympiad 71.
- Both 15 and 16 abolished in the 84th Olympiad.

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17. The chariot-race with two full-grown horses, introduced in Olympiad 93.
- 18 and 19. Contests of heralds and trumpeters, introduced in Olympiad 96.
20. The chariot-race with four foals, introduced in Olympiad 99.
21. The chariot-race with two foals, introduced in Olympiad 128.
22. The horse-race with foals, introduced in Olympiad 131.
23. The Pancratium for boys, introduced in Olympiad 145.
24. There was also a horse-race in which boys rode, but the time of its introduction is not known.

At the inception of the Games the management vested in the citizens of Pisa, a city of Elis on the banks of



the Alpheus, near which the Stadium at Olympia was laid out; but on the return of Apollo and his victorious Dorians from the conquest of Peloponnesus, the Ætolian Eleans took over the direction of the Games and appointed the judges, who were known as Hellanodicæ.

At the conclusion of the Games the victors were crowned with wreaths of olive leaves gathered from the sacred olive tree which grew near the Temple of the Nymphs within the Altis at Olympia, in connection with which a curious legend as to how it was obtained and planted is to be told.

It is said that Hercules, the founder of the Olympic Games in honour of his father Jupiter, undertook to fetch an olive plant, with the leaves of which all Olympic victors should be crowned, from the country of the Hyperboreans, who were a people living for hundreds of years and inhabiting a mythical country near the rising of the waters of the

Danube. Their time was spent in worshipping Apollo, who is supposed to have visited them in his chariot in the early summer months, after the closing of the Delphic Oracle.

Abraham Moore, in his metrical version of Pindar's odes (Olympic Ode 3), makes reference to Hercules's journey to the country of the Hyperboreans as follows :—

“Champions whose brows th' Ætolian seer,
That gives th' Herculean mandates old,
The Games' unerring arbiter,
Bids Victory's graceful prize enfold :
He round their locks the silvery olive flings,
Whose leaves of yore Amphitryon's son,
To frame Olympia's matchless crown,
Freezing regions brought, and Ister's shadowy springs,

He th' Hyperborean tribes and chieftains wild,
That bend the knee before Apollo's shrine,
Peaceful besought ; and with persuasion mild,
To form his sire's capacious grove divine,
The conqueror's wreath, the stranger's shade,
Won the fair plant ; for on the plain
Jove's altar smoked, and from her golden wain
The moon, with rounded orb, eve's radiant eye displayed.

Then, too, the pure tribunal to preside
At his Great Games, the proud quinquennial feast
'Stablished had he by Alpheus' sacred tide :
Yet not, as now, then waved the Cronian waste
With woods umbrageous ; but on high,
When Pelops held his ruder reign,
The dazzling sunbeam smote th' unsheltered plain ;
'Twas then the tracts he sought that skirt th' Arctoic sky.”

The obtaining of the olive tree from the Hyperboreans, who dwelt north of the wind Boreas, brings us to some interesting legends in connection with the foundation of the Olympian Games in the Golden Age, for it is said that when Zeus was born to Cronos, the first king of heaven, the child was entrusted to the Curetes, *i.e.* Hercules, Epimedes, Pæonæus, Iasius, and Idas.

Ultimately the Curetes journeyed from Ida in Crete to Olympia, and there it is said that Hercules, the eldest of the

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five, challenged his brothers to a race for a crown of wild olives. This, by many ancient historians, is held to be the foundation of the Olympian Games. In support of their con-



tention it is pointed out that the Idæan Dactyli were five in number, as recorded above, and on this account Hercules arranged the Games to be held every fifth year.

Another theory is that it was at Olympia that Zeus struggled with Cronos for the sovereignty of heaven, and that the Games were instituted in honour and memory of the victory of the former. Be this as it may, all writers seem agreed that it was Idæan Hercules who persuaded the Hyperboreans to furnish the first olive plant.

Just what happened after the institution of the Games by the Idæan Dactyli is difficult to deduce, so much conflicting matter is there. We do, however, know from Pausanias that in the fiftieth year after Deucalion's flood, Clymenus, a descendant of Hercules, erected an altar at Olympia to his ancestor, and promoted games there also. Shortly after this Clymenus was deposed from the throne by one Æthlius, but he, not wishing to reign in person, promised the kingdom to whichever of his sons should excel in running at the Olympian Games.

The next glimpse which is vouchsafed to us is a whole generation after Endymion, when Pelops, by the glory and grandeur of the festivities, outshone all his predecessors. Next Amytheone promoted games; then Pelias and Neleus managed the festival jointly; so also did Augeas and

Hercules the son of Amphitryon, and it was with mares borrowed from this Hercules that Iolaus won the chariot-race. Incidentally, this Iolaus was charioteer to Hercules, and in the year of his success, Iasius, an Arcadian, won the riding-race, Castor the running, Hercules the pancratiun, and Pollux the boxing.

Later on, games were instituted by Oxylus, but after his reign they fell into disuse until Iphitus sat upon the throne. This Iphitus lived at the same time as Lycurgus, the famous Lacedæmonian law man. But before passing to the revival of the Games by Iphitus at the command of the Pythian priestess, some interesting facts must be recorded concerning Oxylus and his meteoric rise to power.

Now, it was in the days of the projected return of the Dorians to the Peloponnese that an oracle came from Delphi bidding the Dorians choose a three-eyed man for their leader.

The whole host was thrown into confusion by this strange advice, for the soldiers would not move until such a leader was found, while the captains were at their wits' end for a



solution of the difficulty, until at last Cresphontes, lighting upon a muleteer with a donkey blind in one eye, invited him to join their deliberations, and, finding him a man of sound common sense and great understanding, put him forward to the soldiers as the leader intended by the god at Delphi.

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This man was Oxylus, and so successfully did he lead the Dorians that they gave to him the kingdom of Elis as a reward; he was further chosen as the first President of the *Hellanodicæ* after the *Ætoli*ans had arrogated to themselves the management of the Olympian Games.

Oxylus, in spite of all his genius and great works, was not held blood-guiltless, and had to flee from *Ætolia* as the result of a most unfortunate accident.

The accident came about in this way. Oxylus, together with his brother Thermius or Alcidocus, the son of Scopius (the historians are not at all clear which), was one day



practising discus-throwing, when it seems that in making the turn he stumbled, and the missile, breaking sideways from his hand, struck his companion on the temple, slaying him instantly.

Now, the name of the wife of Oxylus was Pieria, and by her he had two sons, *Ætulus* and Laias. The former, dying in his parents' lifetime, was buried—in accordance with an oracle which said that “his bones must repose neither in nor out of the city”—at the gate which leads to Olympia, close to the altar where the heralds and trumpeters stand to proclaim the games.

I mention the death and burial of *Ætulus* because it was the custom for the master of the Gymnasium, where the athletes trained for thirty days, to offer sacrifices to the memory of this *Ætulus*.

The Iphitus above referred to did all in his power to arouse, or rather revive, public interest in the ancient sacred Games by establishing a truce as long as the Games should last. This armistice was proclaimed throughout the peninsula and continent of Greece by royal heralds. All the more splendid was this act of Iphitus, as at that time the whole country was rent by civil wars, while dread pestilence stalked naked through the land. It is said that this revival of the Games was the direct outcome of divine intervention. Iphitus, aghast at the ravages of pestilence among his people, consulting the Delphic Oracle as to the means of salvation whereby they might come free of their troubles, received answer from the Pythian priestess that if he would only join the people of Elis in reviving the ancient Games all would yet be well with him.

At first but little was remembered of the ancient rites and customs, but as time went on memories were awakened, and item by item was added to the programme, until we may be fairly certain that the Games were firmly and well established in the year 776 B.C. In that year Corœbus of Elis was the victor in the running, and it is from this date the Olympiads began to control dates. The statue of Corœbus was at Olympia, while his bones reposed in a noble tomb on the borders of Elis.

The following list of victors in the year of the first inclusion of each event in the revived Games is of peculiar interest :—

Event.	Victor.	Olympiad.
Running (single course).	Corœbus of Elis.	1st (776 B.C.)
„ (double course).	Hyperus of Pisa.	14th
Pentathlum.	Lampis of Lacedæmonia.	18th
Wrestling.	Eurybotus of Lacedæmonia.	18th
Boxing.	Onamastus of Ionia.	23rd
Horse-race with full-grown horses.	Pagondas the Thedan.	25th
Pancratiun.	Lygdamis the Syracusan.	33rd
Riding-race.	Crauxidas the Cranonian.	33rd
Running for boys.	Polynicis of Elis.	37th
Wrestling „	Hipposthinis of Lacedæmonia.	37th

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Event.	Victor.	Olympiad.
Pentathlum for boys	Entelidas of Lacedæmonia.	38th
Boxing	Philetas of Sybaris.	41st
Race in heavy armour with shields.	Damaretus of Heræum.	65th
Chariot-race.	Thersius the Thessalian.	70th
Trotting-race.	Patæcus the Achæan.	71st
Pair-horse race.	Evagoras of Elis.	93rd
Chariot-race with 4 colts.	Sybarides of Lycedæmonia.	99th
Chariot-race with pair of colts.	Belisiche, a woman of Macedonia.	128th
Riding-colt race.	Tlepolemus the Lycian.	131st
Pancratium for boys.	Phædimus the Æolian.	145th

Now, let us try and picture the ceremonial in those far-off times, let us try and live a little space with these heroes of a far-off day. But first let us see how the customs arose, always bearing in mind the fact that the Eleans were not lovers of horses, and therefore gave greater prominence to



what may be termed athletics proper. Indeed, so great was the dislike of the people of Elis to the horse, that in the year of the 70th Olympiad the chariot-race with mules, called Apenè (ἀπήνη), was instituted. This event was, however, abolished in the year of the 80th Olympiad, as the Eleans regarded the mule as a monster.

Up to the time of the 77th Olympiad it was the custom for as many events as possible to be crowded into one day, men and horses competing one after the other in rapid succession ; but even then, as the horse-races and pentathlon

took so long to work through, it was found impossible to hold the pancratium by daylight, so the pancratiasts had to be content to compete after nightfall and by the light of the moon. At the 77th Olympiad, Callias the Athenian was victor in the pancratium, and so bitterly did he complain of the conditions under which this, the favourite event with the populace, was carried out, that never again were the horse-races or the pentathlon allowed to interfere in any way with the pancratium.

The first thing to be done before an Olympiad could be celebrated was to appoint the officials. Now, when Iphitus first revived the Olympian Games he was the only arbiter, and after his death it was decreed that only the descendants of Oxylus should hold office as judges. This practice seems to have acted quite satisfactorily until about the 49th Olympiad, when some dissatisfaction would appear to have arisen, for at the time of the 50th Olympiad the number of judges was increased to two, who were chosen by lot from the whole Elean race. In view of the number of contests included in the programme at that period, one assumes that these judges were assisted by the Alytæ; but as the programme grew and the events became of such a varied nature that two men could not possibly supervise all the contests adequately, then nine general umpires were appointed to control the competitions at the 75th Olympiad.

In the period between the 75th and 103rd Olympiads the Elean race was made up of twelve tribes, so at the time of the celebration of the 103rd Olympic Games we find one umpire chosen by lot and appointed by each tribe, thus bringing up the total number of the Hellanodicæ to twelve.

During the next four years their country was ravaged by the Arcadians and a portion of their territory (inhabited by four complete tribes) captured. As there were only eight tribes left, the Hellanodicæ consisted of only eight members for the 104th Olympiad, and this was the number of umpires at the next Festival; but in the 108th Olympiad two more were added to the general body, making them ten in all,

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which would appear to have remained the number at subsequent Games.

In the event of a doubt being cast upon the veracity of the umpires, the competitor had a right of appeal to the Elean Senate in solemn conclave met. From the above fact alone one can very clearly judge of the importance which attached to the ancient Olympic Games.

After the choosing of the Hellenodicæ an Alytarches (ἀλυτάρχης) was appointed, under whose control were a number of Alytæ.

The Alytæ were directly responsible to the Hellenodicæ for the orderly management of the Games, the proper observance of all details of ceremony, and the orderly carrying through of the programme. All officials were appointed immediately after a festival, and probably only held office for the period of one Olympiad.

Now, the Hellenodicæ were not allowed to commence their duties until a pig had been sacrificed and lustration made with water at the fountain Piera, which stood in the plain between Elis and Olympia.

The sacrifice was made at the altar of Zeus, which stood half way between the temple of Hera (of which I shall have more to say later) and the grove of Pelops, which was within the Altis, on the right of the Temple of Zeus, to the north. This grove was dedicated to Pelops by Hercules the son of Amphitryon, and surrounded by a wall, and therein the umpires sacrificed a black ram to Pelops' memory. Between this grove and the temple were erected statues and the votive offerings of athletes.

But to return to the sacrifice of the pig at the altar of Zeus, which was erected by Idæan Hercules from the thigh-bones of victims sacrificed to Zeus at Pergamum. To understand the mode of sacrificing it is necessary to briefly describe this altar. The first base was known as the pro-altar, and above this was a further circumference. The actual sacrifice was made at the pro-altar, but afterwards the thigh-bones were carried to the high altar and there burnt, and for this purpose only the wood of the white poplar,

brought into Greece from Thesprotia by Hercules, was used. It is said that he found the tree growing by the river Acheron. It will doubtless be remembered that this particular tree is referred to by Homer as Acherois in the *Iliad*, xiii. 389 and xvi. 482.

Having taken the oaths with due solemnity and proper sacrifices, the ordinary routine of preparation for the Olympiad within their term of office was gone through. The time intervening between the appointment of the officials and the commencement of the preparation of the competitors within the Gymnasium at Elis under the direction of the Hellanodicæ may be passed over.

As has already been briefly stated, men or boys wishing to take part in the Games had, on presenting themselves to the Hellanodicæ, to make oath and prove that they were of pure Hellenic blood, free, had not been guilty of sacrilege, nor branded with atimia. The athletes were further required to make oath that they had been in constant and diligent training for a period of not less than ten months; whereupon their names, parentage, and country were recorded, and they underwent a further thirty days' final training in the Gymnasium at Elis under the direction and control of the umpires.

During the term of the final preparation the competitors from time to time offered up prayers in the Grove of Heroes in Altis for the benevolent direction of their efforts in the Games by the gods.

The final preparation of the competitors took place within the Gymnasium, situated near the town hall of the Elean people, which was within the Altis.

So large was this Gymnasium that not only could the athletes box, wrestle, and leap therein, but they could also hold races there. Everything was done for the comfort of the competitors; scraping and rubbing rooms under the care of proper attendants were provided (see illustration, p. 26), as were also bathing-places, steam and vapour baths.

Among the competitors at ancient Olympian Games cleanliness was indeed considered next to godliness, the

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excellence of the bath after the profuse perspiration of labour being fully valued, while the elements of concerted movements, followed by massage, were widely practised.

The benefit to be derived from the rays of the sun striking upon the naked human body seems also to have been known



to them, for we learn on the authority of Pausanias that after the Olympiad in which Pisidorus was declared the victor all competitors were required to come to the contests naked ; and although we are told that this was to prevent other women imitating Pisidorus' mother, Phernice, who accompanied her

son to the Games disguised as an athlete, yet I favour the idea that it was done for the benefit the competitors would themselves derive from the air and sun on their limbs.

Finally, on the eve of the Festival all concerned were taken to the brazen tablet at the feet of the statue of Zeus, God of Oaths, in the council-chamber, on which tablet were inscribed certain lines setting forth the doom of those who should perjure themselves.

Before this statue a boar was sacrificed, and over the entrails the oaths were taken, first by the Hellenodicæ that their decisions should be just and uninfluenced by corruption ; next the athlete, his father, brothers, and trainer swore that they would not cheat.

Finally, the boar was removed by the heralds and most probably burned ; certainly it was not eaten by the priests or anybody else, for such was not the custom.

Now, when all the preliminaries had been gone through, there came the formal opening of the Games, the procession to and assembly in the Stadium. The athletes were exhorted in the most solemn and stirring language to exert every effort to carry off the cherished prize, and to emulate the

proress of previous heroes for the honour of their country, their city, and their family.



Next came a fanfare of trumpets, the event for competition was declared, and the names of the competitors, their country and parentage, announced by heralds and trumpeters, who used to stand at an altar in Altis. On this altar was a statue of Zeus, with a thunderbolt in either hand; sacrifices were never celebrated at this altar, which had been specially erected that the heralds might proclaim the Games therefrom.

Whatever the order of the programme may have been, as the various events were added from time to time, one thing is quite certain, *i.e.* the ceremony always commenced with the sacrifice of victims to the god.

At the conclusion of the Games, and during the earlier Olympiads; the victors, standing upon a tripod covered with brass, were crowned with a wreath of olive cut from the olive tree, known as the Olive Beautiful, growing in the sacred grove at Altis to the right and behind the temple close to the Temple of the Nymphs. This tripod was subsequently removed to the Temple of Zeus at Olympia, and was replaced by a very beautiful table made of ivory and gold, whereon the victors stood to be crowned.

The wreath was placed upon the victor's head, and a branch of palm in either hand, amidst the loud and joyous acclamations of the assembled populace of Greece.

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Again the trumpets sounded for silence, and the heralds, standing at the sacred altar, proclaimed the name, parentage, and country of the victor.

The Games concluded with processions and sacrifices ; then followed the public banquet given by the Hellanodicæ to the victors in the Prytaneum.

At the banquet of the Hellanodicæ the poets composed special epinikia or triumphal odes, which were sung to the honour of the conquerors.

While on the subject of these triumphal odes it would be as well to state that they were not only sung or recited at the official banquet, for, in the words of Müller's *Literature of Ancient Greece* : "The celebration might be performed by the victor's friends on the spot where the victory was gained—as, for example, at Olympia, when in the evening, after the termination of the contests, by the light of the moon, the whole sanctuary resounded with joyful songs after the manner of the encomia. Or it might be deferred until after the victor's solemn return to his native city, where it was sometimes repeated, in following years, in commemoration of his success. A celebration of this kind always had a religious character. It often began with a procession to an altar or temple in the place of the Games or in the native city ; a sacrifice, followed by a banquet, was then offered at the temple, or in the house of the victor ; and the whole solemnity concluded with the merry and boisterous revel called by the Greeks κῶμος. At this sacred and at the same time joyous solemnity (a mingled character frequent among the Greeks) appeared the chorus trained by the poet, or some other skilled person, for the purpose of reciting the triumphal hymn, which was considered the fairest ornament of the festival. It was during either the procession or the banquet that the hymn was recited, as it was not properly a religious hymn which could be combined with the sacrifice."

At the banquet of the Elean officials it was also customary to pour libations to the victors and their wives. As to the hymns of victory, these were sung in the Doric dialect.

Many and curious are the legends told in connection with the contests, while in some few cases fairly credible records appear to exist. So interesting and instructive are some of these, as showing how the actual contests were carried out, that I propose relating them in this place.

Among other things Pausanias tells us, as already stated, that it was at the Olympic Games that Cronos contended with Zeus for the kingdom of heaven, while on another occasion Hermes is said to have challenged Apollo to a race and to have been outrun by him. Apollo afterwards suggested a trial of skill with the cestus to Ares, whom he also beat.

In connection with the contests of Apollo, and in memory thereof, flute-playing was introduced, with leaping, into the pentathlon, the flute being the musical instrument sacred to the deity in question.

Of the mortals who contended in the Games, one of the most noteworthy was surely Theagenes, the son of Timosthenes, a priest of Hercules, whose statue by Glaucias the Æginetan stood in the Altis at Olympia, near the equestrian statues of the kings — Philip the son of Amyntas, Alexander the son of Philip, and Seleucus — and the statue of Antigonus on foot.

At the early age of nine Theagenes began to show signs of the mighty champion he was to become in after days. It is recorded of him that one day when passing through the market-place on his way home from school he observed a brazen statue, and, thinking he would like it for a plaything, lifted it on his shoulder and bore it home without more ado. The feat created a great



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stir throughout all Greece, and the child's superhuman strength and prospects in the future were eagerly discussed throughout the land.

Notwithstanding the wonder and approval of the common people, the Elders indicted the lad for sacrilege ; but so great was the uproar of the populace that they were forced to set Theagenes free, on condition that he would restore the statue of the god to its original site, and this, we are told, he did by the same, simple process employed as for its removal.

When Theagenes was of an age to compete at the Olympic Games he went there as a boxer, and was drawn against Euthymus, an Italian, whom he conquered ; but his victory was not altogether satisfactory, as the Hellanodicae maintained that he had insulted his opponent in the contest to such an extent that Euthymus lost his temper and incidentally the match. Indeed, the umpires withheld the crown from Theagenes and ordered him to pay a fine of two talents. This happened in the 75th Olympiad, in which he was also victor in the pancratium ; but the fine was not paid until five years later, nor would he contend any more in the contests with the cestus.

The victory of Theagenes over Euthymus is particularly noteworthy, as the latter won the olive crown in the 74th and 76th Olympiads for boxing.

About the time of the happenings just recorded, Dromeus received the crown in the pancratium without a contest. This was the first occasion on which a crown was given under such conditions. Dromeus was, however, beaten in the following Olympiad by Theagenes, whose record is truly wonderful, for besides the victories above recorded he won nine contests in the Nemæan Games, three in the Pythian for boxing, and ten for boxing and the pancratium at the Isthmian games. Thereafter he forsook the cestus and trained to compete among the runners at Phthia in Thessaly, where he was successful in the long-distance race.

Now, the number of the crowns that Theagenes won was in all fourteen hundred, and when he died a statue was erected to his memory by the Thasian people.

In connection with this statue it is related how one of his rivals in the Stadium hated Theagenes so heartily that night by night he went with a scourge and belaboured the statue. At last, however, the statue caused his death by falling upon him, whereupon it was cast into the sea. Thereafter a blight

fell upon the land, and the Thasians, consulting the Oracle at Delphi, were told that the statue must be recovered. When at a loss to know how this should be done, Providence came to their aid, and some fishermen brought the



statue to shore in their catch. It was promptly restored to its place in the Altis, whereupon the blight departed from the land, and ever afterwards Theagenes was honoured as a god with due and proper sacrifices.

Curious too is the story of Glaucus of Arthedon in Bœotia, whose prowess as a boxer was discovered quite by chance by his father Demylus.

It is told of this Glaucus that he was a farmer, and one day, when ploughing, the ploughshare came off. Imagine, then, the father's amazement when he saw his son put on the ploughshare again, using his hand as a hammer. So great was his joy at the feat that thereon he



said his son should compete at the next Olympiad. This he did, but, being unskilled in the art, was terribly punished and likely to be beaten, when his father in desperation cried

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out: "Glaucus, the ploughshare! Remember the ploughshare, my son!" Straightway Glaucus rallied, put all his remaining strength into one last despairing blow, which, taking his antagonist fairly between the eyes, stretched him senseless upon the sward. Thus Glaucus won his first crown, but never again did he contend until he had mastered the art, and then they say he was truly terrible; indeed, the ancients held him to be the greatest boxer of all time. He is said to have won many notable victories at the Nemæan, Pythian, and Isthmian Games also. A statue representing him in the act of delivering a blow was erected to his memory by his son Glaucus.

Of the wrestlers Cratinus of Ægira is said to have been the greatest as well as the most handsome, wherefore he was appointed by the Eleans to instruct the youths in the art.

Two other wrestlers are also worth mentioning, rather for their craft and skill than for the strength and fairness they displayed. The first, Sostratus the Sicyonian, was nicknamed Acrochersites because his practice was to lay hold of his opponent's fingers and to gradually bend or break them if he did not give in. His method was not nice, but it brought him twelve victories at the Isthmus and Nemæa, three at Olympia, and two in the Pythian Games. His first victory was at Olympia in the 104th Olympiad, which, incidentally, was managed by the Arcadians and Pisæans and not by the people of Elis. The other wrestler is Leontiscus the Sicilian, who employed exactly similar methods. Once upon a time the statues of these two men stood side by side at Olympia.

Among the archives of the runners the story which always appeals to me most is that of Ladas of Laconia, whose greatest desire from his childhood up was to compete at the Olympic Games. First, I believe, he trained as a boxer, but, finding his form too slender for so robust a pastime, he turned his attention to running, and ultimately succeeded in outdistancing the other competitors; but so great was the effort he put forth, that no sooner was the olive crown

placed upon his head than his heart burst and he dropped dead. His body was buried above the public road by the



river Eurotas, and it is said of this athlete that he was more fleet of foot than any other that ever contended in the long course at Olympia.

Of the discus-throwers mention must be made of Iphitus, who, it will be remembered, revived the Olympic Games after they had for many generations fallen into disuse. It is said of him that he was exceedingly fond of the pastime; indeed, it was his favourite recreation, and it was on the discus of Iphitus that the truce between the Olympians and the people of Elis was inscribed, the characters going round in circles. This discus was for many generations preserved, with the table of crowning, in the Temple of Hera.

Very few and far between are the cases of corrupt practices being resorted to at the festivals, and yet we do find mention made of a platform of stone at the base of Mount Cronius, on the road to the race-course at Olympia, whereon were set up Zanes, which were statues to Zeus erected with fines imposed by the Hellenodicae upon persons who had behaved improperly at the Games. These statues were six in number, and the first record of any foul play was at the 98th Olympiad, when Eupolus the Thessalian bribed Prytanis, Agenor, and Phormis to allow him to win the crown for boxing.

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(2)

The next case was at the 112th Olympiad, when Callipus the Athenian bribed his antagonists in the pentathlon to let him win. All the parties concerned were heavily fined, and this caused much trouble, as the people of Athens asked to have the fine remitted. When the Hellanodicæ, through the Elean Senate, refused to do this, the Athenians refused point-blank to pay. This so incensed the god in whose honour the Games were held, that the next time the Athenians consulted the Oracle at Delphi no reply was vouchsafed to them, whereupon the fine imposed by the Hellanodicæ was speedily paid, the money being spent in erecting six more statues to Zeus.

(3)

The Elean officials were not only exceedingly strict in the matter of bribery, but also insisted that all formalities and rules should be properly and duly observed, as witness the case of Apollonius Phantes, an Egyptian, who was fined by them for coming late to the Games and was not allowed to compete. The excuse he made was that his ship had met with adverse winds, and therefore he was not to blame; but this was proved to be a lie by his fellow-countryman Heraclides, who stated that, as a matter of fact, Apollonius had been competing for money prizes at the Ionian Games, and for this information the Hellanodicæ awarded a crown to the informant without making him compete. This so enraged the delinquent that he attacked Heraclides very fiercely with his cestus and did him grievous bodily harm, so that he was constrained to flee to the Alytæ for protection. For this offence a still heavier fine was imposed upon Apollonius.

X

From the foregoing examples, and the fact that boxers were again detected at the 226th Olympiad in resorting to bribery, it is obvious that it was this particular class of athlete that was mainly responsible for any trouble which from time to time arose.

(4)

One other curious case is on record, and curiously enough an Egyptian is again the culprit, one Serapion of Alexandria, who was entered for the pancratium at the 201st Olympiad. It is told of him that so terrified was he of what he saw of his opponents in training, that the day before the contest he

fled the city. However, he was caught and brought back to Olympia and heavily fined for his cowardice. This is the only case on record of a competitor being charged with lack of valour.

Of the records and representations of the Games which have been kept from time to time, one of the most curious was the carving upon the cedar chest wherein Cypselus the Tyrant of Corinth was hidden by his mother from the Bacchidæ. Thereon were represented Pisis the son of Perieres winning the pair-horse chariot-race from Asterion the son of Cometes; Jason and Peleus wrestling; a man playing a flute in a leaping contest in the pentathlon; Admetus and Mopsus boxing; Melanion, Neotheus, Phalareus, Argeus, and Iphiclus about to commence a race; Eurybotas the famous discus-thrower in the act of making a throw.

In another place Acastus was portrayed holding out the olive crown to the victor in the running race mentioned above, who, incidentally, was Iphiclus.

There has been a popular fallacy for many years that statues were erected to all the conquerors immediately after the Olympiad in which their victories were won, but that this was not so is proved by the case of Ebotas, a native of the town of Dyme in Achaia, who outdistanced all his opponents in the course in the 6th Olympiad, and his tomb was raised in his native town. But in spite of the fact that he was the first Achæan to obtain a victory in the Olympic Games, no special honour was paid to him by his fellow-citizens; therefore he placed a curse upon them that no Achæan should be victorious at Olympia until his memory had been duly honoured.

The Achæans, consulting the Oracle at Delphi prior to the 80th Olympiad, learned that they must erect a statue to Ebotas. This they did, and immediately afterwards Sostratus of Pellene won the boys' race; and ever afterwards it was the custom for those Achæans about to compete at Olympia to sacrifice to Ebotas, and if they were victorious to crown his statue as a thank-offering.

The story of Arrhachion the Arcadian, who had victories

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in wrestling at Olympia in the 52nd and 53rd Olympiads, is both interesting and instructive, and throws a clear light on the methods in vogue in those far-away times.

Arrhachion was both a notable and skilful wrestler, but in his last contest in the Olympian Games, after having wrestled down all his opponents with comparative ease, he met a very tough opponent in the final round.

For many minutes these two doughty athletes circled round one another feinting to obtain an opening. At last the smaller man leapt upon Arrhachion, winding his arms about



his neck and at the same time gripping him firmly about the middle with his knees. So strait was this embrace that Arrhachion felt his life ebbing out, and in his dying efforts reached behind his head and broke his opponent's fingers, who promptly fainted from the pain; but the effort was made too late, for Arrhachion could not get the breath back into

his body, and so died in the arena.

The umpires decided that the man who still lived had wrestled unfairly, wherefore the dead body of Arrhachion was crowned with due solemnity.

This act of crowning the dead body of Arrhachion reminds one of the story of Creugas, who was also crowned after his death. Creugas was a native of Epidamnus who contended with Damoxenus of Syracuse for the victor's crown for boxing; and so evenly were they matched that, although they had fought for many hours, neither had gained a decisive victory over the other when the light began to fail. Therefore they mutually agreed, with the consent of the judges, that each should give and receive one independent blow. Lots being cast to decide who should strike first, it fell to Creugas to do so. He dealt a terrible blow at Damoxenus' head, but without avail.

Now, it must be explained that this took place before the cestus had been invented, and at the time when it was the custom for the boxers to wear thongs of leather stretched across the knuckles and fastened in the palm of the hand, so as to leave the fingers free. These thongs were made of ox-hide closely interwoven.

The time had now come for Damoxenus to deliver his blow, and he, fearing that if he did not end the matter once for all he would be the loser when the contest was renewed upon the following day, bethought him of a crafty but dishonest method by which he might dispose of his antagonist finally.

Preparing to strike, he bade Creugas draw back his arm, and when he did so struck him full in the side on the soft



flesh just below the ribs with terrific force, meanwhile holding his fingers stiffly outstretched, whereby his hand penetrated Creugas' side, and, gripping his bowels, he tore them out.

So disgusted were the umpires at the unsportsmanlike conduct of Damoxenus that they turned him out of the Games and forbade him to compete again under penalty of death; but the dead body of Creugas they crowned, and they also erected a statue to his memory in the Temple of Lycian Apollo in Argos.

In such honour did the ancients hold an Olympian victor,

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that we are told that the people of Ægium built a special place near the town for Strato to train in. This Strato won victories at Olympia for wrestling and the pancratiom on the same day.

To bring to the mind's eye a typical example of one of these festive gatherings of the ancient Greeks is somewhat difficult, but I do not think I can do better than quote Homer's *Odyssey*, book viii. 120 (William Cowper's translation)¹ :—

“ Now go we forth for honourable proof
Of our address in games of every kind,
That this our guest may to his friends report,
At home arrived, that none like us have learn'd
To leap, to box, to wrestle, and to run.

So saying he led them forth, whose steps the guests
All follow'd, and the herald, hanging high
The sprightly lyre, took by his hand the bard
Demodocus, whom he the self-same way
Conducted forth by which the chiefs had gone
Themselves, for that great spectacle prepared.
They sought the forum ; countless swarm'd the throng
Behind them as they went, and many a youth
Strong and courageous to the strife arose.
Up stood Acroneus and Ocyalus,
Elatreus, Nauteus, Prymneus, after whom
Anchialus with Anabeesineus
Arose, Eretmeus, Ponteus, Proreus bold,
Amphialus and Thöon. Then arose,
In aspect dread as homicidal Mars,
Euryalus, and for his graceful form
(After Laodamas) distinguish'd most
Of all Phæacias' sons, Naubolides.
Three also from Alcinoüs sprung, arose—
Laodamas, his eldest ; Halius, next,
His second-born ; and godlike Clytoneus.
Of these, some started for the runner's prize.
They gave the race its limits. All at once
Along the dusty champaign swift they flew.
But Clytoneus, illustrious youth, outstripp'd

¹ Homer's *Odyssey*, William Cowper's translation (J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd.).

All competition ; far as mules surpass
 Slow oxen furrowing the fallow ground,
 So far before all others he arrived
 Victorious, where the throng'd spectators stood.
 Some tried the wrestler's toil severe, in which
 Euryalus superior proved to all.
 In the long leap Amphialus prevail'd ;



Elatreus most successful hurl'd the quoit,¹
 And at the cestus, last, the noble son
 Of Scheria's king, Laodamas excell'd.
 When thus with contemplation of the games
 All had been gratified, Alcinoüs' son
 Laodamas, arising, them address'd.

Friends ! ask we now the stranger, if he boast
 Proficiency in aught. His figure seems
 Not ill ; in thighs, and legs, and arms he shews
 Much strength, and in his brawny neck ; nor youth
 Hath left him yet, though batter'd he appears
 With numerous troubles, and misfortune-flaw'd.
 Nor know I hardships in the world so sure
 To break the strongest down, as those by sea.

Then answer thus Euryalus return'd :
 Thou hast well said, Laodamas ; thyself
 Approaching, speak to him, and call him forth.

Which when Alcinoüs' noble offspring heard,
 Advancing from his seat, amid them all
 He stood, and to Ulysses thus began :

Stand forth, oh guest, thou also ; prove thy skill
 (If any such thou boast) in games like ours,
 Which likeliest thou hast learn'd ; for greater praise
 Hath no man, while he lives, than that he know
 His feet to exercise and hands aright.

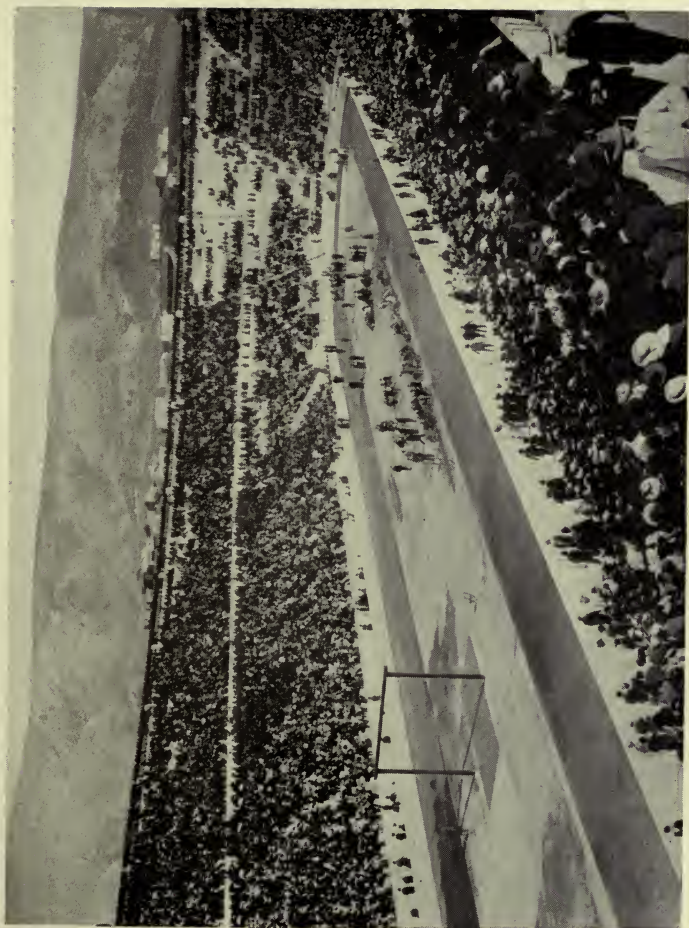
¹ Wherever quoit is mentioned, discus is meant.—AUTHOR.

Come, then ; make trial ; scatter wide thy cares ;
 We will not hold thee long ; the ship is launch'd
 Already, and the crew stand all prepared.

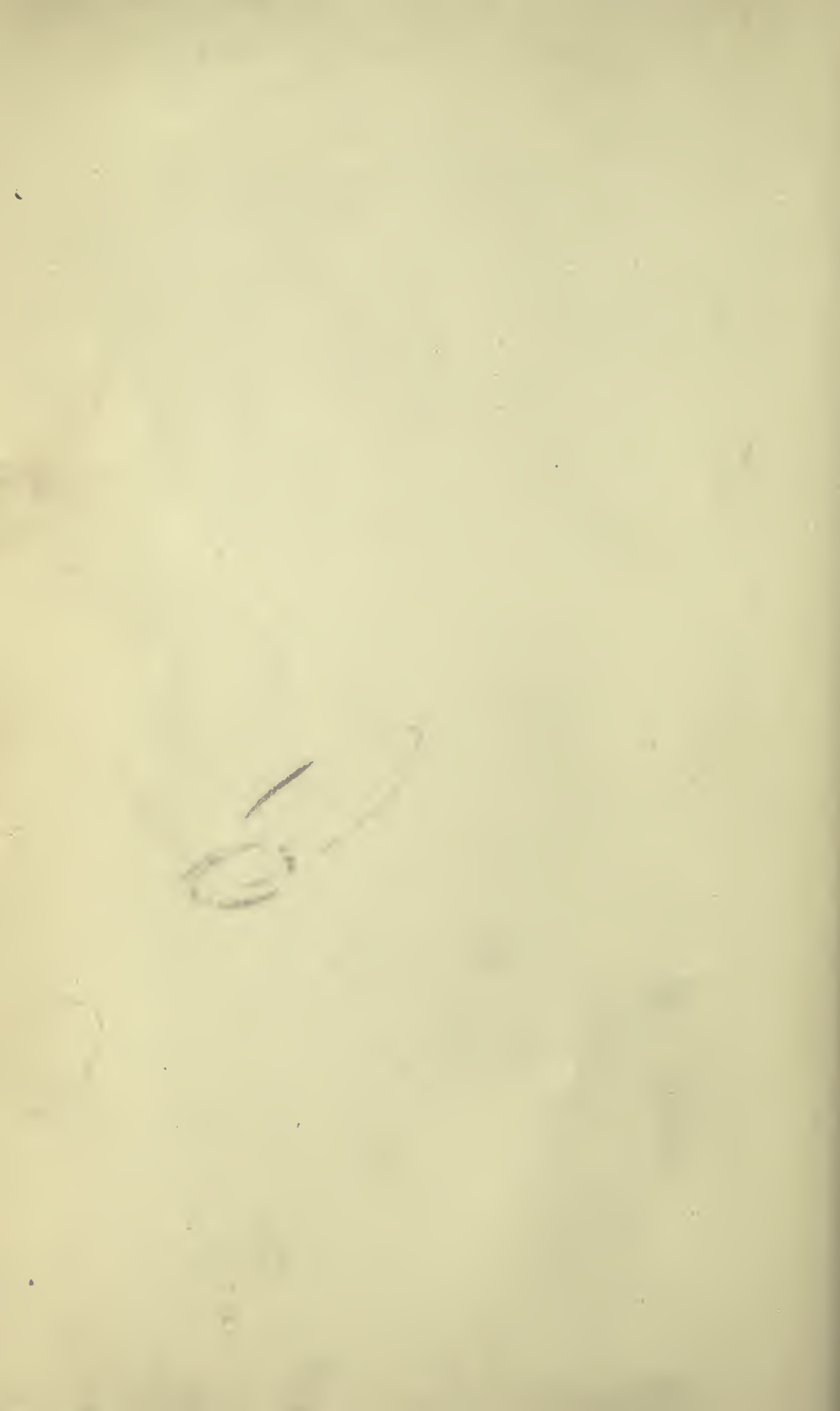
To whom replied the wily chief renown'd :
 Wherefore, as in derision, have ye call'd
 Me forth, Laodamas, to these exploits ?
 No games have I, but many a grief at heart,
 And with far other struggles won, here sit
 Desirous only of conveyance home,
 For which both king and people I implore.

Then him Euryalus aloud reproach'd :
 I well believ'd it, friend ! in thee the guise
 I see not of a man expert in feats
 Athletic, of which various are perform'd
 In every land ; thou rather seem'st with ships
 Familiar ; one accustom'd to control
 Some crew of trading mariners ; well-learn'd
 In stowage, pilotage, and wealth acquired
 By rapine, but of no gymnastic powr's.

To whom Ulysses, frowning dark, replied :
 Thou hast ill spoken, sir, and like a man
 Regardless whom he wrongs. Therefore the gods
 Give not endowments graceful, in each kind
 Of body, mind, and utterance, all to one.
 This man in figure less excels, yet Jove
 Crowns him with eloquence ; his hearers charm'd
 Behold him, while with modest confidence
 He bears the prize of fluent speech from all,
 And in the streets is gazed on as a god !
 Another, in his form the Powers above
 Resembles, but no grace around his words
 Twines itself elegant. So, thou in form
 Hast excellence to boast ; a god employ'd
 To make a masterpiece in human shape,
 Could but produce proportions just as thine ;
 Yet hast thou an untutor'd intellect.
 Thou much hast moved me ; thy unhandsome phrase
 Hath roused my wrath ; I am not, as thou say'st,
 A novice in these sports, but took the lead
 In all, while youth and strength were on my side.
 But I am now in bands of sorrow held,
 And of misfortune, having much endured
 In war, and buffeting the boisterous waves.
 Yet, though with misery worn, I will essay



The Stadium erected by the generosity of Mons Averoff at Athens, on the site of the ancient Stadium. Here the first of the modern Olympiads was held in 1896, and also the Athenian celebration in 1906.



My strength among you ; for thy words had teeth
Whose bite hath pinch'd and pain'd me to the proof,

He said ; and mantled as he was, a quoit,
Upstarting seized, in bulk and weight all those
Transcending far, by the Phæacians used.



Swiftly he swung, and from his vigorous hand
Sent it. Loud sang the stone, and as it flew
The maritime Phæacians low inclined
Their heads beneath it ; over all the marks,
And far beyond them, sped the flying rock.
Minerva in a human form, the cast
Prodigious measured, and aloud exclaimed :

Stranger ! the blind himself might with his hands
Feel out the 'vantage here. The quoit disdains
Fellowship with a crowd, borne far beyond.
Fear not a losing game ; Phæacian none
Will reach thy measure, much less overcast.

She ceased ; Ulysses, hardy chief, rejoiced
That in the circus he had found a judge
So favourable, and with broken tone,
As less in wrath, the multitude address'd :

Young men, reach this, and I will quickly heave
Another such, or yet a heavier quoit.
Then, come the man whose courage prompts him forth
To box, to wrestle with me, or to run ;
For ye have chafed me much, and I decline
No strife with any here, but challenge all
Phæacia, save Laodamas alone.
He is mine host. Who combats with his friend ?

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To call to proof of hardiment the man
Who entertains him in a foreign land,
Would but evince the challenger a fool,
Who, so, would cripple his own interest there.
As for the rest, I none refuse, scorn none,
But wish for trial of you, and to match
In opposition fair my force with yours.
There is no game athletic in the use
Of all mankind too difficult for me ;
I handle well the polish'd bow, and first
Amid a thousand foes strike whom I mark,
Although a throng of warriors at my side
Imbattled, speed their shafts at the same time.
Of all Achaia's sons who erst at Troy
Drew bow, the sole who bore the prize from me
Was Philoctetes ; I resign it else
To none now nourished with the fruits of earth.
Yet mean I no comparison of myself
With men of antient times, with Hercules,
Or with Æchalian Eurytus, who, both,
The gods themselves in archery defied.
Soon, therefore, died huge Eurytus, ere yet
Old age he reach'd ; him, angry to be call'd
To proof of archership, Apollo slew.



But, if ye name the spear, mine flies a length
By no man's arrow reach'd ; I fear no foil
From the Phæacians, save in speed alone ;
For I have suffer'd hardships, dash'd and drench'd
By many a wave, nor had I food on board
At all times, therefore am I much unstrung,
He spake ; and silent the Phæacians sat,
Of whom alone Alcinoüs thus replied :
Since, stranger, not ungraceful is thy speech,

Who hast but vindicated in our ears
 Thy question'd prowess, angry that this youth
 Reproach'd thee in the presence of us all,
 That no man qualified to give his voice
 In public might affront thy courage more,
 Now mark me, therefore, that in time to come,
 While feasting with thy children and thy spouse,
 Thou may'st inform the heroes of thy land
 Even of our proficiency in arts
 By Jove enjoin'd us in our father's days.
 We boast not much the boxer's skill, nor yet
 The wrestler's; but light-footed in the race
 Are we, and navigators well inform'd.
 Our pleasures are the feast, the harp, the dance,
 Garments for change; the tepid bath; the bed.
 Come, ye Phæacians, beyond others skill'd
 To tread the circus with harmonious steps,
 Come, play before us; that our guest, arrived
 In his own country, may inform his friends
 How far in seamanship we all excel,
 In running, in the dance, and in the song.
 Haste! bring ye to Demodocus his lyre
 Clear-toned, left somewhere in our hall at home.

So spake the god-like king, at whose command
 The herald to the palace quick return'd



To seek the charming lyre. Meantime arose
 Nine arbiters, appointed to intend
 The whole arrangement of the public games,
 To smooth the circus floor, and give the ring
 Its compass, widening the attentive throng.

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Ere long the herald came, bearing the harp,
With which Demodocus supplied, advanced
Into the middle area, around whom
Stood blooming youths, all skilful in the dance.
With footsteps justly timed all smote at once
The sacred floor ; Ulysses, wonder-fixt,
The ceaseless play of twinkling feet admired."

If this little quotation from the *Odyssey* is read carefully and thought over, a fine conception of the ancient Games, their character, method, and sacred, yet simple nature, will be arrived at, for which reason I have given the stanzas in detail, omitting nothing. At first sight it may appear that some of the lines are irrelevant, but that this is not so will be apparent on a somewhat closer examination.

Attention is also called to the human presence of the goddess at the sports, which, it should be noted, conclude with a sacred dance and the recitation of lyric verses by the ancient bard Demodocus.

As regards the situation of the spot where the ancient Olympic Games were held, in a beautiful and fertile valley about three-quarters of a mile wide, some ten or eleven miles from Pyrgos, still stand the remains of the buildings which were the glory of the ancient Olympiads.

To the south of this valley, flowing from east to west, is the famous river Alpheus, fed by its tributary the ancient Cladeus from the north. This latter forms the western boundary of the ancient Olympic grounds, on the east are the ancient race-courses, and on the north a series of low hills. Of these hills, one rises to a conical height of some 400 feet ; this is separated from the others by a deep gully, and is the for-all-time-famous hill sacred to the memory of Cronus the father of Zeus.

Behind this splendidly timbered valley rise the snow-clad heights of Cyllene and Erymanthus. Seen in the distance, as one stands gazing up the valley trying to conjure up the glories of the past, the scene is indescribably beautiful.

Passing on into the valley, one comes to the site of the excavations which were begun by a German research

party in 1875, and finally completed on the 30th of March 1881.

Taking the plan as it stands and working somewhat on the lines of the excavations, and using the Altis as a centre from which to work over to the places of training and competition, we find that the Altis, although rectangular in its general character, was not entirely symmetrical in its lines. The west side, measured south-south-east to north-north-west, was found to be between 218 and 220 yards.

The south side, measured east and west past the space where the boundary was broken to allow of Nero's house (of which more anon) being built, was judged to have been in its original state of an almost identical length with the western boundary.

The north side is the biggest of the four, measuring, from the Prytaneum on a line eastward behind the Treasure-houses, some 270 to 275 yards.

The east side, joining up the others, is only some 200 yards in length.

Dealing first with the buildings and altars within the sanctuary, wherein the visitors were welcomed, and which were used in connection with the management of the Festivals, in the consideration of those buildings the political character of Olympia as the centre of the federation of the Peloponnesus under special religious dispensation must be borne in mind.

In this category I think that one is justified in taking both the Bouleuterium and Prytaneum; but as the former is outside the Altis, the description of it will be left till later.

The Prytaneum stood at the extreme north-west corner of the Altis, and, as its name indicates, was, if one may so term it, the official residence of the Prytanes (chief magistrates), wherein they assembled, dined, and wherein those who had rendered special service to the State ate their food at the public expense.

As in all Greek cities, it was in the Prytaneum that the hearth was set and the sacred fire which never died was fed from day to day.

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It is probable, or at any rate possible, that upon occasion the feasts given by the Hellanodicaë to the victorious athletes were held in this building.

The building faced south-west, and was square in shape, each side measuring 100 Olympian feet.¹ Within this building, to the front, was a chapel of Olympian Hestia, on whose altar the sacred fire was required to burn continually.

At the back was the dining-hall; on the left on entering stood the kitchen and some small suites of rooms, which also occupied the whole of the right-hand side.

Next one must consider the Painted Porch, more familiarly known as the Porch of Echoes, from the fact that a word spoken within it echoed seven times. This porch, open towards the Altis, was formed of a single Doric colonnade 100 yards in length, approached by three steps.

In front of the portico are a number of pedestals of votive offerings, while in ancient times there stood two tremendous Ionic columns supporting statues of the Egyptian king Ptolemy and Berenice his wife.

It was in this porch that favoured persons were allowed to stand to watch the passing of festal processions and the celebration of sacrifices at the great altar of Zeus.

The statues known as Zanes, and erected from the fines of athletes guilty of corrupt practices, which have been fully dealt with in an earlier part of this work, stood on the north of the Altis towards the east and by the northern end of the Painted Porch.

The position of these Zanes is of peculiar interest, and was doubtless most carefully selected by the ancients in order that they might be the last object to catch the eye of the athletes on their way to the great Stadium, and might serve as a warning to them to be fair and honourable in their conduct in the great and sacred festival at which they were to have the honour of competing.

Particular consideration may now be given to the places of

¹ An Olympian foot is equal to 0·3204 metre, or rather more than an English foot (1·05).—AUTHOR.

a strictly religious, or perhaps one would be more correct in saying of a devotional, character.

First of all, almost in the centre of the Altis, stood the great altar of Zeus, composed of the ashes carried from the sacred hearth at stated periods. This altar was in the shape of an ellipse, the axis of which passed through the Cronion; the upper structure was in two tiers, approached by steps from north to south. It was at this altar that the Iamidæ made the divinations by fire.

To the west of the altar of Zeus stood the temple wherein the sacrifices to the hero Pelops were made. This was known as the Pelopium. The ground rising in the centre was elliptical in form; in the direction of the greater length it was found to be approximately 115 feet, while a second tier, taken at right angles to the first, measured a few inches under 66 feet. Entrance was gained at the south-west side by a Doric propylon with three doors.

Within the Altis were three temples proper, all peripteral and all Doric. Of these three buildings the first was to Zeus, in whose honour it will be remembered that the Games were founded; the second erected to Hera, and known as the Heræum; and, lastly, the temple to the great Mother of the Gods, called Metroum. I have classified them in the order of their size, and not in order of antiquity, for the Heræum was undoubtedly the oldest of the three, the date of its original construction being in all probability at least 1000 years B.C.; and although it was slightly smaller than the temple of Zeus in point of actual size, it was of much the same plan as the latter, but differed from it mainly by reason of its great length in relation to its width.

To the south of the Pelopium stood the Temple of Zeus, facing east and west, dating from about 470 B.C. This building was approached by three steps; on all sides a colonnade was formed by columns, six to the east and west, thirteen to the north and south—that is, counting the corner columns in on each side.

That part of the temple wherein the shrines and statue of the god stood had a prodomos on the east and an

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opisthodomos on the west, this cella was divided from east to west by a row of columns into three partitions. Of these the middle one, being the largest, was again subdivided into three sections. The eastern section was open to the public. The middle section, enclosed by low screens, contained the table and tripod upon which the victors in the Olympic Games stood to be crowned. One may fairly safely assume that it was in this place that the actual presentation of the olive wreaths to the victors took place. Within the western section stood the image and throne of Olympian Zeus.

The temple was noted for the beauty and richness of the statues and reliefs, and it was here that the twelve labours of Hercules were portrayed upon the metopes of the prodomos and opisthodomos. The statue of Zeus, Pausanias tells us, was built from the spoils of the sacking of Pisa.

The length of the Heræum was 63 feet, and one learns from Pausanias (v. xxi.) that in every fifth year sixteen matrons, chosen by lot for their sanctity, assisted by sixteen handmaidens, were wont to weave a shawl or wrap for Hera.

Just north of the Temple of Pelops stood the Heræum, approached by two steps and facing east and west. This temple, as already stated, was undoubtedly one of the oldest Greek temples. Like the Temple of Zeus, it was surrounded by colonnades—six on the east and west sides and sixteen on the north and south, counting the corner columns twice over as before. In its original state the columns of the opisthodomos, which was at the end of the cella to the west, were of wood.

The cella in the Heræum was divided, like that in the Temple of Zeus, by double rows of columns into three sections. Five recesses were formed on either side by low walls built out at right angles to the main structure; within these stood pieces of statuary, among which the German excavation party discovered the Hermes of Praxiteles.

✓ It is of great interest to note that although the Olympic Games were strictly for the masculine portion of the population, yet the women had their turn, for one learns that special Games were held in honour of Hera. These Games took

place in the Stadium, under the auspices of the sixteen selected matrons, and, like the Olympian Games, were celebrated every fifth year.

It is said that these contests of the maidens were founded by Hippodamia for the following reason :—

Hippodamia, the daughter of CENOMAUUS, was the most beautiful damsel of her time. Many men sought her hand, but her father was unwilling to let her go. None the less, being of a sporting turn of mind, he proposed a chariot-race to the suitors, and to the one who could beat him should Hippodamia be given in marriage. But it was clearly understood that on CENOMAUUS overtaking a suitor in the race he would hurl a javelin at him, and so deadly was his skill with the weapon that none might survive the contest.

In spite of the drastic conditions imposed by the father of Hippodamia, we learn from the poem known as the "Great Eœæ" that the following gallant gentlemen considered the risk worth running to win her hand : Alcathous son of Porthaon, Marmax, Euryalus, Eurymachus, Cortalus, Acrias, Capetus, Lycurgus, Lasius, Chalcodon, Tricolomes, Aristomachus, Prias, Pelagon, Æolius, Cronius, Erythras. All these met their fate by the javelin of CENOMAUUS and the skilful driving of Myrtilus his charioteer. Among the suitors was also Pelops (to whose memory, it will be remembered, the Pelopium was erected), and him Hippodamia loved.

It is also recorded that Myrtilus the charioteer was enamoured of Hippodamia, and yet had not the courage to meet the father in open competition on the chance of winning the daughter ; yet so great was his lust that he suggested a shameful bargain to Pelops, which the latter accepted without intending to fulfil it. The bargain was this : that Myrtilus would so drive as to allow Pelops to win the race, and in consideration of this the charioteer should be free to work his will with Hippodamia for one whole night. The race was held (see illustration on p. 50), and Pelops proving the victor, departed by ship with Hippodamia and Myrtilus ; but when the latter reminded him of the bargain, Pelops caused him to be hurled into the sea, where he perished miserably.

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So great was the gratitude of Hippodamia for the victory of Pelops over her father that she chose sixteen matrons of



good repute, and in conjunction with them established Games in honour of Hera. In the year of the inception of these Games, Chloris the daughter of Amphion was the victor.

As already stated, these Games were held in the Stadium, but the course was a sixth of a stade shorter than the race run by the men.

There were three races: the first for the youngest, the second for those slightly older, and the third for the eldest.



The women ran with their hair loose. The dress consisted of a short tunic to the knee; this tunic was so constructed as to leave the right shoulder bare to the breast.

The victors were crowned with wreaths of wild olive, and received part of a heifer sacrificed to Hera as a further

reward; paintings were also made of the victors and hung in the Heræum.

Before the sixteen matrons took office they had to go through the same ritual and make the same sacrifices and oaths, after the sacrifice of a pig and lustrations of water at the fountain Piera, as did the Hellanodicæ.

To the east of the Temple of Hera stood the Metroum, facing west-south-west by east-south-east. It was in this temple that the famous chest of Cypselus stood.

The temple is said to have been 68 feet from the ground to the gable, to have measured 230 feet in length by 95 feet in width.

The Metroum, like the Temple of Zeus, was approached by three steps leading to the colonnades, formed of six columns on the east and west, eleven on the north and south. This temple, named as the Temple of the Great Mother of the Gods, is said to date from early in the fourth century.

Finally, within the Altis were the buildings given by both states and individuals as offerings to Olympian Zeus.

Towards the north-west of the Altis, bounded on the north by the Prytaneum, on the east by the Temple of Hera, and on the west by the west wall of the Altis, stood a circular building known as the Philippium, erected in 338 B.C. by Philip of Macedon as a thank-offering for his victory at Chæronea on his accession to the position of Captain-General of Greece.

The building consisted of an Ionic colonnade of eighteen columns, the whole being about 48 feet in diameter. Within was a small cella conforming to the general shape of the main structure, surrounded by fourteen half-columns.

Crossing the Altis from east to west, the next of the votive buildings was the Exedra of Herodes. This building was situate at an angle to the north-east corner of the Heræum, and was the most northerly of all the buildings within the Altis. It was oblong in shape, opening out in a semicircle at the back half; within this semicircle, covered with a half dome and measuring some 54 feet in diameter,

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stood twenty-one statues of the family of Antoninus Pius, of Marcus Aurelius, and of Herodes Atticus, of whom more anon. In front of this semicircle was a tank kept constantly filled with pure drinking-water, measuring some 71 feet in length ; at the ends of this tank were small open temples having circular colonnades of eight columns each. In front of the centre of the tank stood a bull sculptured from pure marble, bearing an inscription to the effect that the building, etc., was an offering to Olympian Zeus by Herodes Atticus in the name of his wife Annia Regilla. Within the hall were seats for the disputants in learned debates.

As has already been stated, the building was erected by Herodes Atticus, of whom it is also stated that he built a wonderful Stadium at Athens in pure white marble from the Pentelican quarry. In the temple at Corinth he also placed four horses of pure gold—that is, except their hoofs, which were of ivory ; while in the Temple of Demeter, close to the Hippodrome at Olympia, he replaced the statues of Proserpine and Demeter with new ones in Pentelican marble.

Herodes would appear to have been exceedingly devoted to his wife, for he erected to her memory, close to the market-place at Patræ, the Odeum ; and we learn from Pausanias that, with the exception of the one at Athens, this was the most beautiful odeum in the whole of Greece. As this was built after Pausanias had completed his book on Attica, it enables us to fix the date of Herodes' building operations between 143 A.D., when he built the Athenian Stadium, and 160-161 A.D., when he completed the Odeum.

Finally, we may mention that it was this Herodes Atticus who greatly embellished the Stadium at Delphi, carrying out all his improvements in Pentelican marble.

Herodes also constructed a water-course along the base of Cronion to feed the tank in front of the Exedra. This water-course was of the greatest possible use.

The last set of buildings within the Altis to be dealt with are the twelve Treasure-houses standing under the

shadow of the sacred hill Cronion, to the north of the Altis. All of these buildings faced south, and formed a series of small Doric chapels.

These Treasure-houses were votive offerings from twelve states, representing the Greek colonies from Libya to Sicily, and were erected as follows from the west :—by the people of (1st) Sicyon : the second two were demolished before the days of Pausanias, and the names of the donors are unknown ; (4th) Syracuse ; (5th) Epidamnus ; (6th) Byzantium ; (7th) Sybaris ; (8th) Cyrene ; (9th) Selinus ; (10th) Metapontum ; (11th) Megara ; and (12th) Gela.

It is of great interest to note that the greater number of these Treasure-houses were dedicated to Olympian Zeus as thank-offerings for victories won by members of the various states in the Olympian Games.

Within these buildings were stored the gold and silver plate of the sanctuary and other dedicated gifts of value. The collection is believed to have been very great.

It would appear that the chief ornamentations of these chapels were the pedimental figures ; particularly was this the case in the building erected by the Megarians, on the pediment of which was represented a most fierce conflict between the gods and giants.

The first of these Treasuries stood a little to the rear of the easternmost end of the Exedra of Herodes, while the twelfth was divided from the northern end of the Porch of Echoes by the secret way into the Stadium.

In front of the Treasuries stood the Zanes, which have already been fully dealt with.

This concludes the consideration of the buildings and structures within the sacred precincts of the Altis. We may now therefore turn our attention to the Stadium, wherein the Games were held, and which was approached at the western end by a secret way between the end of the Porch of Echoes and the Treasuries. As has already been pointed out, the procession of athletes across the Altis would be viewed from the Painted Porch, while the athletes in their progress would pass the Zanes immediately before entering the secret way.

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Great as is the interest which must always centre round the objects and buildings within the Altis, yet it was without the walls that the training took place and the actual contests were held ; but before going on to the description of what was without, one must of necessity briefly study the dividing walls.

In the wall on the west were three gates, at the northern and southern ends; the latter formed the processional entrance, through which the Hellanodicæ, Alytæ, and athletes passed, to cross the Altis, from which they issued again through the secret way into the Stadium. In the middle of the western wall there was also a small postern gate ; this was directly opposite the north terrace wall between the Pelopium and the Temple of Zeus. On the west of the two main gates were colonnades formed by lines of four columns each.

The line of the wall on the south side of the Altis is not at all clearly defined, but would appear to have run from a point almost opposite the centre of the Leonidæum in a straight line to about level with the Hippodameum, when it probably branched off in a north-easterly direction until it joined the east wall opposite the Octagon.

The east wall would appear to have run due north from its junction with the south wall to a point in the extreme north-east corner of the Altis. As will be readily realised, it was through this wall that the secret entrance to the Stadium was made.

As to the boundary upon the northern side, it seems extremely improbable that any wall ever existed which shut out the hill of Cronus from the sacred precincts of the Altis, but a small retaining wall was certainly built behind the Treasure-houses to prevent the earth slipping down upon them from the sacred hill.

On the banks of the river Cladeus, to the extreme north-west of the Altis, stood the Great Gymnasium. This was a large open space, unwallled on the river side but probably enclosed on the other three by a series of Doric columns. On the east was a double colonnade some 220 yards in

length, and on the south a single colonnade, where Hercules the son of Amphitryon used to train.

The Gymnasium served as a general training-ground and race-course, well sheltered against inclement weather by lofty plane trees. Training was carried on here for ten months of the year, while the rule that candidates for the Games should undergo a thirty days' final preparation here under the supervision of the Hellanodicæ was most strictly enforced. ✓

Beside the sacred course, set aside probably for the trial races proper, there was a second track whereon the athletes trained for the running races and the pentathlon.

Also there was the Plethrium, wherein the Hellanodicæ required the athletes to attend at stated periods during their training to make trial against each other, in order that they might observe the progress being made. Herein, it would seem, wrestling and boxing were practised principally. } ✓

Within this Gymnasium were altars to Hercules the Champion, to Eros, to Anteros, to Demeter and Proserpine.

There was close to the Great Gymnasium another and smaller building for the same purpose, known as "Maltho" because of the softness of the floor.

At the entrance to Maltho, on either side, were statues to Serapion, a boy-boxer who won the olive crown in the 217th Olympiad, in which year he also brought succour to the people of Elis in time of famine, wherefore the Gymnasium was named after him and the use of it devoted exclusively to youthful competitors at the period of the celebration of the Games. In this Gymnasium was a group of statuary representing Eros with a palm branch in his hand, which Anteros is trying to wrest from him.

It was the custom of the Hellanodicæ to enter the Great Gymnasium early in the morning before the sun was at his zenith, and to match the runners in trials against each other ; and at noon they assembled the men in training to make trial in the pentathlon.

Close to the Great Gymnasium, beyond the tomb of Achilles, stood the Umpires' Hall, at the end of the portico

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by the market-place, in which portico the *Hellanodicæ* were wont to spend their day.

In the Umpires' Hall the *Hellanodicæ*, after they had been chosen by lot, were required to live together for ten months, taking instruction from the *custodes rotulorum* in all things connected with the management and proper carrying out of the Games.

In order that the properties of the Greek Gymnasia may be fully understood, plans have been prepared of that at Hierapolis and also the one at Ephos.

On the north of the Gymnasium was the Propylæa, leading from the bridge over the Cladeus to the north gate of the western wall.

Beyond the Propylæa was the place of instruction, known as the Palæstra, or the Square, wherein the boxers and wrestlers practised and learned their arts, and those who were past wrestling they beat with whips to stimulate their energy.

This building was 70 yards square, made up of small suites of rooms; an inner building was shut off by a Doric colonnade surrounding it; along the north side ran a double colonnade with entrances at east and west.

To the south of the Palæstra were a group of small buildings, among which stood the Heræum, where the athletes made sacrifice to the heroes, and the dwelling-place of the priests, the Theocoleon.

Beyond these buildings was the workshop of Phidias, the famous Athenian sculptor, who made the statue of Zeus in the temple within the Altis, as is proved by the inscription which Pausanias read on the base: "Phidias the Athenian, the son of Charmides, made me."

And beyond the workshop of Phidias was another building wherein the artists' assistants and pupils probably lived, but which was afterwards used as the official dwelling of the descendants of Phidias, whom the Eleans honoured by allowing them to cleanse the statue of Zeus. These people were given the title of the Cleansers, and were required to sacrifice at the altar of Athene Ergane before commencing their duties.

At the south-east corner of the west wall of the Altis was a large oblong building, 250 feet from west to east and 230 feet from north to south, wherein the visitors of importance to the Games were received and entertained. The outside was in the form of an Ionic peripteros, within which were many suites of rooms of varying sizes, which may be taken to indicate that distinguished visitors to the Olympian Festivals were lodged there. This building was erected in the 4th century B.C. by an Elean, one Leonidas, wherefore it was known as the Leonidæum.

Between the south wall of the Altis and the bank of the river Alpheus stood the Council-hall (Bouleuterium), wherein were held the conferences of the representatives of the Greek states concerning matters of a purely political character, as well as those connected with the Olympian Festivals.

The Bouleuterium was made up properly of three buildings, two identical in shape, size, and design, divided from each other by a small square structure. The front of these three buildings was on a line with a portico running along the whole of the length; in front of this was a trapeze-shaped vestibule enclosed by columns.

Behind the Council-hall were two small Hellenic buildings, the more northerly of the two opening directly on to the Altis.

To the north-east of the Bouleuterium it is probable that in the early days of the Festivals there was a paved way.

Proceeding along the east wall of the Altis, the spot is reached where a breach was made to allow the house of Nero to be erected. It would appear that this house was built partly upon the site of a very much older building and partly on a space cleared by demolishing a part of the south wall of the Altis, and thus allowing Nero direct access to the sacred grounds. The house was probably specially erected for Nero's visit to the Olympian Games.

To the north-east of Nero's house was the Hippodrome, which ran parallel with the Stadium and was probably nearly half a mile in length. It was here that the horse and chariot races were held.

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At the starting-place, Pausanias informs us, the width of the Hippodrome was more than 400 feet; he further tells us that the shape of this starting-place was "like the prow of a ship, with its apex pointing down the centre." One thing of great interest is also gathered from the same source, for it would appear that even in those far-off days the starting-gate was in use, having been invented by Cleœtas, an Athenian, and subsequently improved by Aristides.

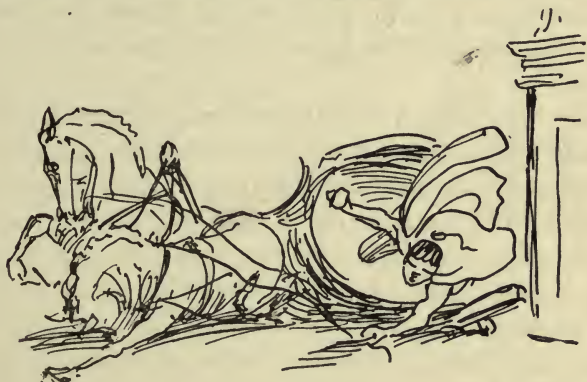
The ancient form of starting-gate, together with the method of starting, seems to have been somewhat as follows. At the apex of the prow above mentioned was a bar bearing a dolphin, which was in some mysterious way connected with an altar of unbaked brick, whitewashed, that was erected in the year of each celebration of the Games some way behind the apex where the dolphin was.

Now, on this altar was a golden eagle with wings outspread as in flight; this was connected to the dolphin by some secret method.

It would appear that the teams of the competitors were not drawn up in a line, but rather some in advance of the others—they took up their positions in the shape of a wedge, and certain it is that none of them were further advanced than the place of the dolphin.

In front of all the horses a rope was stretched, and when the starter saw that all the teams were in their places and prepared, then he touched a secret spring in the altar which caused the dolphin to fall to the ground and the eagle to soar on high; simultaneously the ropes before the rearmost teams by the Portico Agnaptus were let fall and the horses cantered forward to the second position, where other teams were started, and so on until the last team was reached, when they all dashed forward at full speed. The start would appear to have taken place on the side of the Hippodrome nearest to the Stadium, for we are told that upon the other side it widened out, and at its outlet was a circular altar called Taraxippus, the terror of horses, at which all the teams evinced strong fear, shying violently as they

passed it in turning, so that many terrible accidents occurred at this spot. There are many theories as to this altar. Some say it was the tomb of Autochthon, a famous horseman; others that it was the tomb of Dameon and his horse, both slain by Cleatus the son of Actor; others that it was a monument erected by Pelops to Myrtilus, because it was at



this spot that the former defeated CEnomaus in the race for the hand of the latter's daughter Hippodamia, and that Pelops buried something at this spot before the race which frightened the horses of CEnomaus and has acted similarly on all horses ever since.

Before the Taraxippus the charioteers always made sacrifice before the contests to avert disaster.

A similar altar stood at the race-course where the Isthmian Games were held.

At the winning-post there was a statue of Hippodamia holding a crown to place upon the head of Pelops for his victory.

The rest of the Hippodrome was not banked, but had a small natural hill whereon was a small temple to Demeter, the statues to Demeter and Proserpine in which, it will be remembered, were renewed in Pentelican marble by Herodes the Athenian, who built the Exedra within the Altis.

Nowadays it is difficult to say just how the Hippodrome was surrounded, on account of the incursions of the river Alpheus; but it seems certain that where the contours of

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the land did not form a natural banking around the track, slopes were built up whereon the people sat in great numbers to witness the contests with the chariots and also the riding races.

To go back for one moment to the starting-place. There used to be an altar to Zeus, designated the Decider of Fate, near which was an oblong altar of the Fates; next this was an altar to Hermes; and next this again two more altars to Zeus.

At the middle of the starting-place stood a group of altars to Poseidon and Hera, the patron and patroness of horses; while close to the pillar was an altar to Castor and Pollux. A little further on, near the entrance by the rostrum, were altars to Ares and Athene, patron and patroness of horses; and in the entrance to the rostrum were altars to Pan, to Good Fortune, and to Aphrodite. The Portico Agnaptus has already been mentioned; it was so named after the architect who designed it.

I have mentioned these altars in detail to prove how absolutely inseparable were the religion and the sport of the ancients.

Concerning the statues erected to the memory and honour of the victors in the Hippodrome, and also in the Stadium, it would appear from Pausanias' description that they were grouped together close to the Heræum within the Altis.

Notable among the statues to horsemen there were two which I should like to mention: the one of Anaxander, who was the victor in the chariot-race. The grandfather of this Anaxander was at one time proclaimed victor in the pentathlon. The statue represented the charioteer making supplication to the god. The other statue I have in mind must have been very beautiful and of most imposing grouping. Polycles, victor in the four-horse chariot-race, is portrayed driving in his team after the victory; in one hand he grasps the reins, while in the other he holds aloft the riband fillet which a small boy is reaching up to take from him, while another little lad clings to the chariot wheel.

North of the Hippodrome was the Stadium, wherein the

athletic events of the Olympic Games were celebrated. The situation of the Stadium was determined by the formation of the ground, and the lower slopes of the sacred hill, Cronus, which formed its northern boundary, caused the Eleans to design the Stadium at the north-east corner of the Altis; the east, west, and north sides were banked with low retaining walls, which, with the lower slopes of Cronus, made seating accommodation for 40,000 to 45,000 spectators, but no artificial seating was erected.

The size of the Stadium was approximately 234 yards in length by 35 yards wide. The measurement inside the course, which incidentally was the distance of the foot-race, was exactly 210 yards (192·27 metres).

Entering the Stadium from the Altis by the secret way, which was a vaulted tunnel 100 Olympian feet¹ in length reserved for the use of the Hellanodicæ, competitors, and heralds, one reached an embankment whereon were seats for the Hellanodicæ; and opposite this was an altar of white stone whereon the priestess of Demeter Chamyne was privileged by the Eleans to sit to watch the Games—an honour which was bestowed by them on various priestesses at different times, for it would appear that they did not prevent females from visiting the Games if they wished so to do.

The place at which the athletes started for the races was marked by a limestone threshold, adjacent to which, according to the Elean tradition, was the tomb of Endymion; the winning-place was also marked with a similar limestone threshold.

Between the spectators and the competitors was a barrier, over which, it will be remembered, Pherenice leaped in her excitement and joy at the victory of her son Pisidorus.

The course was well drained by an open ditch which ran all round the enclosure.

Within the Stadium the events practised were: 1, foot-racing; 2, wrestling; 3, boxing; 4, jumping; 5, discus-throwing; and 6, javelin-throwing.

¹ Olympian foot = 0·3204 metre, or 1·05 English feet.—AUTHOR.

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At the entrance to the course was an altar to Zeus, which was not used for sacrifice, but from which the trumpeters and heralds proclaimed the Games. On the base of this altar was a statue of Olympian Zeus, with a thunderbolt in either hand.

To the west of the Stadium was an exceedingly beautiful and imposing vestibule, opening through a handsome gateway into the Altis.

Taking the events celebrated at an Olympic Festival in detail, we find that the foot-race (*δρόμος*) was run the entire length of the course, some 210 yards; the race for the *ageneioi* was two-thirds of this distance; while the boys only



ran 105 yards. The foot-race next instituted was the *diaulos*, in which the course was traversed twice. The third class of race was that in which the course was traversed twelve times. The other flat event was the hoplite race, in which the competitors were required to run fully armed with helmet, shield, and greaves.

Up to the time of the incident of Pherenice, before referred to, it was the custom for the athletes to gird their loins with a cloth, but subsequently all the competitors took part perfectly naked.

Lots were drawn, and the races were run in heats of four, the winner only competing in the next round, and so on to the final.

As regards the jumping practised at the ancient Olympic Games, the running long-jump, with weights or dumb-bells held in the hands, was undoubtedly the most popular form; but clear proof also exists that the standing and



running high-jump, the standing long-jump, and also leaping down from a height, were also practised, while there is good reason to suppose that pole-jumping was also in vogue.

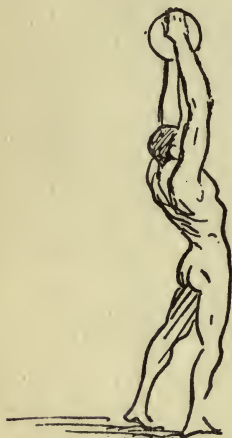
The leaping event which formed a part of the pentathlon was certainly the running long-jump, which was probably practised as follows. The athlete took up his position some thirty or forty yards behind a given mark, grasping his heavy dumb-bells firmly in either hand. The place from which he had to make his leap was marked by a line dug in the ground or a board; as this board was approached the arms were slowly drawn back and then again swung sharply forward as the leap was made—this greatly aided the jumper's flight through the air. As he landed, the arms were again flung back to aid him in retaining his equilibrium. It seems that a line was dug to mark the minimum distance the jumpers were required to clear, the extent of their effort being marked with red tapes.

We are told that Phayllos, by the help of a heavy pair of dumb-bells, on one occasion jumped fifty-five feet; but this

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of course is an absolute impossibility, even to the most perfect jumper who ever lived.

Another game of which the Greeks were very fond was throwing the discus, which was a convex slab of stone circular in shape. The weight and size of this implement are uncertain, for Homer in the *Odyssey* (already quoted) tells us that Ulysses selected a larger and heavier discus than any hurled by the Phæacians. It is, however, only common sense to assume that an implement of standard size and weight was used at the Olympic Festivals, and I am of opinion that the discus originally excavated at Ægina, and now in the Royal Museum at Berlin, is of this pattern. It is 7·7 inches in diameter and weighs 3 lbs. 9 ozs.



The method of throwing, fully described by Statius in *Thebais* and also by Philostratus, and confirmed by Myron's famous statue (which, incidentally, has obviously been wrongly reconstructed, in that the head is bent down instead of being turned to the right in the direction of the upraised arm), was somewhat as follows:—

The athlete took up his position with the right foot advanced, the discus held between the palms of the hands in front of the body; the arms were then raised high above the head, the weight of the body resting full upon the sole of the right foot; the left heel was raised so that only the turned-over toes rested upon the ground. It should here be stated that the tips of the fingers of the right hand were passed over the rims of the discus, which the left hand kept in place during the preliminary movements. After the arms had been raised above the head to the fullest extent, they were swept sharply down to the right; at the same time the body was inclined forward and the knees slightly bent; at the lowest point of the swing the left hand released its hold and was placed on the thrower's right knee.

Meanwhile the right arm continued its upward passage with discus in hand until well above and behind the athlete's shoulder, when the limit of the swing had been reached ; at this point the body was violently extended, the arm carried forward and around to send the missile hurling on its flight, a spinning movement being imparted to the discus by the overlapping finger-tips. The throwing is said to have taken place from a prepared mound of earth sloping forward in the direction of the throw, but I am of the opinion that no such mound was used.¹ All throwing was of course for distance, but I do not know if direction was taken into account or not.

The next exercise we have to consider is that of javelin-throwing, by which much store was set, as it was an excellent preparation in a warlike exercise, as well as sport beneficial in building up and imparting grace to the human form.

Whether the javelin was thrown with or without the use of thongs is uncertain, but I am of the opinion¹ that thongs were used ; therefore it is that method which I shall describe, after a few preliminary remarks. It would appear that in Homer's day the throwing was performed with sharp steel-shod war-spears by men in armour ; but later, when the Festivals took on a more regular character, light, short javelins with tapering points were used. In this game, as in discus-throwing, the object was to attain the greatest distance, and this object would of course have been materially aided by the use of thongs attached to the shaft, but I am of the opinion that in this game accuracy of direction in making the throw was of importance.

The javelin as used in the ancient Olympic Games was probably three Greek yards or a little less in length, with an average thickness of three-quarters of an inch. At the centre of gravity a long leathern thong was attached at its midmost point ; the two ends were then wrapped many times around the shaft, finally terminating in a loop through which the thrower's fingers were passed. The shaft of the javelin (which

¹ This opinion is confirmed by Köchly.

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was held along the forearm, the thrower's elbow pointing in the direction of the throw) rested between the knuckle-joints of the thumb and forefinger, the loop passed over the first and second finger, while the third and fourth fingers were doubled into the palm of the hand.

Preparatory to throwing, the athlete took a swift, light run forward with the javelin held as already described; the line marking the limit behind which the throw had to be made was approached at full speed, the throwing arm being drawn slowly back to the fullest extent in the course of the run; next the body was bent sharply back from the waist to lend impetus to the effort and the arm was swept forward; at the same time the fingers exerted a violent pull by means of the loop upon the strap, which, unwinding, imparted a rotary motion to the javelin as it left the hand.

It is probable that the strap remained attached to the weapon in its flight. Indeed, this assumption is borne out by a paragraph in Plutarch's *Life of Philopœmen*, in which it is stated that Philopœmen had both thighs transfixed with javelins; and so great was the force with which one of them was thrown, that the strap was also dragged through the limb, which made it exceedingly difficult to extract the weapon.

The foregoing sports, *i.e.* running, jumping, discus- and javelin-throwing, together with wrestling, which I am about to deal with, were the five events which made up the pentathlon.

With the wrestlers must rest the praise for first appreciating the use of oil and massage for rendering the limbs fit and supple for athletic contests.

It will, however, be readily realised that the use of oil on the limbs just before a match would render a proper hold an utter impossibility, unless some antidote was also used to counteract the slipperiness of the skin occasioned by the anointment with oil; therefore the wrestlers' bodies were sprinkled with sand before they were allowed to "take the ring." Lucian tells us that the sprinkling of sand on the body was also beneficial in that it prevented a too profuse perspira-

tion by closing the pores, which otherwise would have been open and susceptible to draught through the great exertions of the contestants. It is said to have greatly added to the power of endurance, but this I can hardly believe. After the bouts the athletes' bodies were thoroughly cleansed by the use of the strigilis (or scraper); they were then bathed and the body again anointed with oils. It may be as well to state here that the vapour and hot-air baths for the purpose of reducing weight were also known to the ancients.

Great care was exercised in the training of the wrestlers, the instructors vying with each other in the invention of new feints and dodges whereby their pupils might be successful in the Games, for then, as now, scientific skill played almost as great a part in the wrestling bouts as did physical strength.

Very rough were these wrestling matches of a bygone time, and not at all in accordance with our modern notions of sport and fairplay.

A wrestler might strike an opponent with his head, break his fingers or toes, or employ the "strangle hold," or grapple an opponent by the throat, without getting into trouble with the judge, so that striking with the hands and kicking alone seem to have been barred.

There were two styles of wrestling in vogue at the time of the ancient Olympiads. The first rather resembled

what is now known as "Cumberland and Westmoreland," in which the athletes sunk their heads on each other's shoulders and grappled the arms, the lower parts of the bodies being set as far back from each other as was consistent with a firm "stance"; they then endeavoured to



throw each other to the ground from a standing position. The athlete who first threw his opponent three times, not necessarily in sequence, was declared the winner. The second greatly resembled our modern "catch-as-catch-can" style of

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wrestling. In this second style of wrestling the competitors approached each other with arms outstretched and body drawn back, so that a crouching position was assumed. In this attitude they circled around each other, with ever-shifting feet, watching for an opening. Suddenly one would dash in, and then they would grapple and strive each to throw the other to the ground by all sorts of devices. One we know of as having been resorted to by Ulysses in his wrestling match with Aias, when he tapped his heel against the bend of the latter's knee and so brought him to earth. Another stratagem very popular in the Greek school of wrestling was for one wrestler to suddenly lean forward and seize his opponent by the ankle; the leg was then lifted and the unwary competitor thrown upon his back.

After a fall had been obtained the wrestlers did not rise again, but continued their struggle upon the ground, each striving to turn the other so as to get his opponent's shoulders upon the ground.

The second style is very well illustrated by the famous group of statuary in Florence known as "The Wrestlers." In this group the undermost athlete has pinned his opponent's left leg, and is doing all he can to annul his opponent's obvious advantage by forcing himself up with his left arm and right knee, which are free; meanwhile the uppermost man grips hard with his legs, and is trying to turn his advantage to victory by pulling the underneath man's right arm strongly up in an attempt to turn him over.

Much contention has arisen as to the order in which these five events making up the pentathlon appeared in the programme. On the authority of Böckh, they came as follows: (1) jumping, (2) running, (3) throwing the discus, (4) throwing the javelin, and (5) wrestling; these all had to be gone through on the same day. Other authorities, including Krause (*Gymnastik und Agonistik der Hellenen*), jumping, throwing the discus and javelin had always to be competed in, but upon occasion wrestling and running were omitted.

The other combined event in the Olympic Games was the pancratium, which was a combination of wrestling and

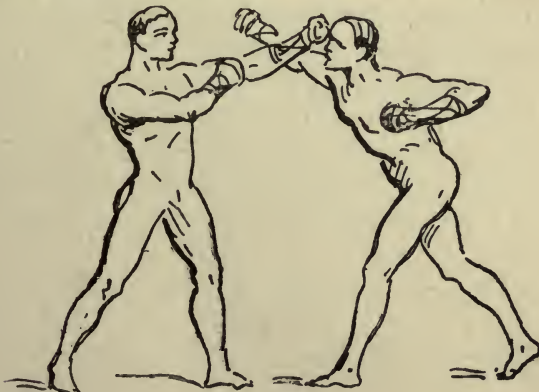
boxing. Any device which was allowed by the rules governing either sport individually was allowed in the pancratium, except that blows were not struck with the clenched fist but only with the fingers bent, nor were thongs of hide worn upon the hands, as these would have restricted the movements of the hands in wrestling.

From the descriptions I have read of various contests in the pancratium, I am led to believe that its nature partook far more of a ready rough-and-tumble than a scientific contest.

Having dealt with the foregoing events, it only remains to treat of the boxing contests to conclude the description of the sports practised in the Stadium, before passing on to the contests of the wealthy, which were held in the Hippodrome. I do not wish the reader to think from the last remark that only the poor or humbler citizens competed in the Stadium, as this was not the case. My meaning in referring to the contests in the Hippodrome as those of the wealthy was that owing to the expense of maintaining and training horses only the wealthy could afford to take part in this branch of sport.

We now come to the most brutal and dangerous of all the Olympic events, *i.e.* the boxing or cestus matches.

In boxing as practised by the ancients, the competitors,



as has already been stated in an earlier part of this volume, were in the habit of wrapping strips of ox-hide round the

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hands. In this way the fingers were left uncovered, the ends of the straps were either clenched in the palms of the hands or wrapped around the wrists and tied in such a way that the arteries of the arms were protected. After a time this covering of the hands was further brutalised by the addition of lumps of hardened leather, nails, and lead buckles. Another form of covering for the hands was a ring of leather and a central bar over which the hands were passed and which was clenched in the palms.

During the training the athletes' ears were covered with cases of padded leather or wool, but in the competition at the Games the contestants entered the ring perfectly naked.

Before the competition commenced the athletes' attendants or trainers adjusted the cestus upon either hand. The competitors then approached each other with the hands advanced, chin sunk on chest to protect the throat and cover the "point"; the upper part of the body was inclined forward.

We are told that it was the custom to strike alternately with either hand—the hand not in use for striking guarded the head, chest, and abdomen (it seems that even hitting below the belt was not barred); but this method of striking alternately with either hand does not seem to me to be such a scientific one as would have appealed to the highly educated intelligence of the Greeks.

The main object of the boxers seems to have been to deal the severest of blows to the head of an antagonist, and the fighting continued until one of the competitors was knocked out or acknowledged himself beaten by lifting up the hand.

The deliberate killing of an antagonist was punished with the utmost severity, as witness the story of the slaying of Creugas by Damoxenus, which story has been related earlier in this work.

In the boxing matches the greatest possible endurance and physical strength were needed, while skilful footwork and ringcraft were also of the utmost importance.

We now come to the contests held in the Hippodrome. In these contests the only bad feature was that the owner of the horses was not required to drive his own team, but

might employ a charioteer, "highly trained, courageous, and firm of hand and eye," to guide his chariot in the course.

The form of the chariot used in the races is of great interest; one is therefore fully described:—

The axle-tree, some seven feet long, connected two small wheels about thirty inches in diameter. The hub of the wheel was approximately one foot wide, formed by inner and outer rims of metal on either side of the spokes. There were eight spokes let into the hub at the one end and into the wheel itself at the other end. The wheels were tyred with iron. Allowing one foot at either end of the axle within the hub, this leaves approximately five feet in the clear for the body of the chariot.

Directly on to the axle the footboard, forming the bottom of the body, was fastened by means of pegs; this footboard, on which the whole framework was constructed, was elliptical in shape. A curved board was placed slanting from one extremity of the footboard to the other, passing around by the front, where it rose to the height of the charioteer's knee, the interstices being filled in with osiers woven in and out; the top rim of wood was doubled under on returning to the extremities of the footboard, along the line of which it again passed to the front on either side to form the base for the fastenings of the wheel horses. This fastening was probably of much the same pattern as the swingle-trees to which the traces of the wheelers in an artillery gun-team are attached at the present day, except that it was stiff and passed right across the vehicle, and each wheeler had only one trace. The two centre horses were, of course, attached to the pole which was let into the axle-tree, their traces being affixed to the body of the chariot. On the necks of the animals rested padded wooden yokes fastened to the pole by means of straps; a long pin passed through both yoke and pole, while a ring also further aided in keeping the former in position. The yoke was held on the animals' necks by rings at the extremities, through which straps were passed and connected up to the belly-bands and neck-straps. The reins were attached to either side of the

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bits, and passed thence to the hand of the charioteer through a large ring above the pole.

The number of horses harnessed to the chariots varied with the class of competition entered into.

As to the implement used by the driver to urge his team forward, it was variously a kentron (goad) or mastix (whip). The former consisted of a long sharpened staff to which was sometimes attached a rattle to frighten the team to greater efforts; the latter was composed of a number of thongs attached to a short haft or handle.

There were three kinds of races: the first, in which the length of the course was traversed once; the second, in which the competitors were required to turn around Taraxíppus and return to the statue of Hippodamia; in the third race the course was traversed twelve times. In the usual races the horses bore the lightest harness consistent with safety, while the charioteers themselves were naked; but there is found record of a race, somewhat resembling the hoplite race in the Stadium, in which both the driver and his team were in full armour.

Still another form of chariot-race appears to have been practised at one time or another, in which the charioteer was accompanied by a fully armed warrior, who, as the course was circled for the last time, leaped to the ground and ran beside the chariot, into which he again leaped as the winning-post was approached.

In the horse-races the jockeys were naked and rode bare-back; the races were of the same distance, and governed by



the same rules as the chariot contests. In one race, known as the kalpe, the rider leapt to the ground while going at

full speed, and ran on to the winning-post holding his mount by the bridle.

× That the Games were held in the highest esteem by the Greeks it has been the purpose of this work to make clear. The arts learned in the Gymnasium and the Palæstra were looked upon as an excellent training for war, while the disciplining of the body undoubtedly bore fruit in the training of the mind and regulation of the morals.

The cult of athletics in the highest sense of the word would appear to have emanated from the institution by private persons of palæstrai and gymnasiums throughout the land for the instruction of boys. All these were private institutions under the direction of single pædotribai. From being the haunts of boys only, or for the use of single individuals, these gymnasia rapidly began to be among the central institutions of Greek life, and, as has already been seen, the Games became one of the chief features of the religious festivals.

At first the gymnasia were merely open spaces, preferably near a stream and sheltered by trees; later, however, these gymnasia were taken over by the State. At first these were formed by covered courts wherein the wrestling took place, and open spaces surrounded by colonnades for the running and jumping. Later these buildings grew in splendour, size, and convenience, supplied with all sorts of baths, dressing, resting, oiling, scraping, and scrubbing rooms; to which, at a later date still, lecture and debating halls were added, and of course the necessary offices for the officials. So great was the popularity of athletics at that time, that every small town had its gymnasium, while in some of the great cities there were as many as four or five.

CHAPTER III

THE ISTHMIAN, PYTHIAN, AND NEMÆAN GAMES

OF the four great Hellenic Festivals the other three were the Isthmian, Pythian, and Nemæan Games, all of great importance in ancient days, but certainly in a lesser degree than the Olympian Festivals, nor is the glory of memory attaching to them at the present day as great.

The Isthmian Games were held at the Isthmus of Corinth, from which the name was derived. Just between the Saronic Gulf and the Cænean foothills, where the isthmus was narrowest, stood an altar to Melicertes, close to the famous pine-tree of Pityocampes (the Pinebender), and it was at this spot, according to the legends of the Corinthians, that the Dolphin brought Melicertes to shore after his mother Ino had jumped into the sea with him from the Molarian rock, and there Sisyphus, finding him dead upon the shore, buried his body, over which he erected an altar and established the Isthmian Games in his honour.

At the time of their institution by Sisyphus the Isthmian Festivals were celebrated at night, and partook more of the nature of religious mysteries than athletic games and festivals.

An interesting anecdote is related of two pine trees which stood at the head of the Isthmus. It is said that near them dwelt a very cruel robber, one Sinis, who, when he had waylaid and overcome the unwary traveller, was wont to bend down the pine saplings and attach one to either foot of his victim, and then let them fly upwards

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and apart, whereupon the unfortunate traveller was rent asunder. Sinis, however, reckoned without Nemesis, for one day Theseus, the alleged son of Neptune, came along and fixed Sinis up to the pines, dealing death to him as he had dealt it to so many others, in the which there is a certain spice of poetic justice.

After the institution of the Olympian Games by Hercules, to the honour of Zeus, Theseus is said to have emulated him by reorganising the Games at the Isthmus in honour of Neptune, whereafter the control of the Festival was in the hands of the Corinthians; but special privileges and honours were expressly reserved for the Athenians by Theseus at the reorganisation.

In connection with the reorganisation of these Games special interest centres on the inclusion of wrestling, of which Theseus was the very first really scientific exponent.

Near the tomb of the Argives, by the temple of Metanira and close to the Well of Flowers on the road from Eleusis to Megara, was the statue of Alope, who was killed by her father Cercyon because she gave birth to an illegitimate son by Neptune; and close to this was an open space known as Cercyon's wrestling-ground, for it was here that the father of Alope insisted that all who met him should make trial of strength in wrestling, all of whom he killed except Theseus alone, who contended so skilfully in the sport that he defeated Cercyon by sheer cunning and knowledge of the art. Whereafter he established many palæstra for the training of youths; but up to that time physique—sheer brute force alone—had been the deciding factor in the game.

Very interesting are the stipulations that Theseus made for the attendance of the Athenians at the Isthmian Games. One was that they should be conveyed across the Saronic Gulf in a sacred vessel; another that a space the size of their sail was to be reserved for them during the progress of the Games; also, at times when the two states were at war, a truce was to be declared to allow the Athenians to attend the Festivals.

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The Games fell into disuse for seventy years during the reign of Cypselidas, but apart from this period they were celebrated every third year at Corinth from the year of the 49th Olympiad. Even when Corinth lay desolate after the sack by Mummius in 146 B.C. they were not discontinued, but were held at Sicyon until Corinth was rebuilt by Julius Cæsar, the celebrations taking place in the first and third years of each Olympiad. The celebrations in the former case took place in the Corinthian month Panemus, and in the latter case in either of the months Munychion or Thargalion.

The management of the Games seems to have changed hands several times. As we have already seen, at one period it passed from the Corinthians to the Sicyonians, and then back to the Corinthians again; while in 228 B.C. the Romans arranged and carried out the Festival, and it appears that during the Roman management in 199 B.C. Flaminius declared the independence of Greece at one of the Isthmian celebrations.

These Games were probably continued right up to the period when Christianity became the recognised religion of the Roman Empire, when, from the very nature of their celebration, which was purely religious in the worship of the ancient deities, they were bound to cease.

In the Isthmian Games the Eleans took no part, and this in spite of the fact that the lists were open to the whole Greek nation, the various states of which were also invariably represented, with the exception of Elis. Many reasons have been ascribed for this apparently strange conduct, but I think the true reason is that, in the campaign against Augeas, Hercules could not come by the victory because the prowess and might of the sons of Actor constantly frustrated all his efforts, until a truce was declared during the Isthmian Games, which the sons of Actor went to witness, whereupon Hercules lay in wait for them at Cleonæ and slew them all by stealth. Therefore Moline, the mother of the young men, finding out who had slain her sons, stirred up the people of Elis to demand the surrender

of Hercules to punishment from the Argives, with whom he was sheltering; and when they would not yield him up she further incited the Eleans to demand of the Corinthians that the people of Argolis should not be allowed to compete at the Isthmus. But this being also refused, she took her revenge by putting a solemn curse upon any Elean who should compete in the Isthmian Games, wherefore the people of Elis refrained from so doing. This theory is well borne out by an elegiac couplet on the base of a statue to Timon of Elis, who won victories at Olympia, Nemæa, and Delphi. This couplet stated that "Our hero was prevented coming to the land of Sisyphus by the strife that arose in consequence of the sad fate of the sons of Moline."¹

The programme of the Isthmian Games was almost identical with that carried out at Olympia, except that women were allowed to take part in the musical and poetical contests, as is gathered from Plutarch, who states, on the authority of Polemo, that there was a golden book in the Treasury at Sicyon that was dedicated by the poetess Aristomache after her victory in the Isthmian Games.

At a later period, however, and when the Games were more or less under the control of the Romans, the character of the Festivals must have undergone a very drastic change, for soon after the coming of Cæsar fights between bears, panthers, lions, and other animals were introduced into the Games, whereby the Festival suffered degradation.

As at Olympia, so at the Isthmus the victor's reward was a simple crown of leaves, but in this case pine and not olive leaves were used in the early celebrations. But these were later on replaced by crowns of ivy. Great honour was paid to the victor, his family, and birthplace, and we learn that this honourable reward was further added to when Solon created a law that any and every Athenian who was victorious at the Isthmus should receive one hundred drachmæ from the public treasury; and if further reward was necessary, they had it in that the statues of athletes who gained victories at the Isthmus were erected along one side of the

¹ Shilleto's translation of Pausanias' *Description of Greece*.

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sacred way (the other side was bordered with pine trees) leading up to the Temple.

The Stadium at Corinth was of pure white stone.

Among those athletes who won wreaths at the Isthmus, Diagoras was probably the most widely known ; while Dicon the son of Callibroties had three victories there, besides winning five times at Delphi and gaining crowns at the Olympian Games (once as a boy and twice as a man), while in the Nemæan Games he was successful four times. To this athlete's memory three statues were erected. Sostratus Acrochersites (so called from his habit of breaking his opponents' fingers when wrestling) had twelve victories in the Isthmian Games.

While dealing with the victors at the Isthmus, the name of Dromeus the long-distance runner, who had three victories there, must not be forgotten, for he it was who first set an example of eating flesh to athletes in training, for up to that time we are told it had been the custom for trainers to condemn the eating of meat, only allowing their charges a specially prepared kind of cheese. The famous boxer Theagenes, whose name has already appeared in these records, was a victor in the Isthmian Games on no less than ten occasions.

The following quotation from Pindar's first Isthmian Odes (Turner's translation) to Herodotus the Thebean, who was victorious in the four-horse chariot-race, probably in the 80th Olympiad, 454 B.C., throws a peculiarly interesting light on the Isthmian Games :—

“But I, composing for Herodotus a reward partly for his four-horse car, and as guiding too the reins with no other hands than his own, am desirous to enrol him either in a Castoreum or in a hymn such as is sung in honour of Iolaus. For of all the heroic race they were born the best to guide the car at Lacedæmon and at Thebes, and in the games they tried numerous contests, and with tripods did they adorn their home, and with cauldrons and with bowls of gold, enjoying crowns of victory : and brilliantly does their excellence shine forth both in the unarmed Stadia and in

the armed race-course clattering with the shield; and in what fashion, hurling them with their hands, did they throw with their spears,¹ and how did they throw whenever they hurled with the stony quoits (discus=quoit)! For the five-fold contest was not yet; but for each game a separate prize was appointed, with the numerous wreaths of which having oftentimes bound their locks, they were seen near the streams of Dirce and the Eurotas. . . .

“. . . For various rewards proposed for their works are pleasing to various men, both to the shepherd, and to the ploughman, and to the fowler, and to him to whom the sea gives support; and each one exerts himself to ward off direful hunger from his stomach. But he who in games or in battle bears off beauteous glory, receives by being praised the highest gain, the choice speech of citizens and strangers. . . .

“. . . Would that he, too, borne aloft on the splendid pinions of the sweet-voiced Pierides, may yet fill his hand full with branches (victors' crowns) from Pytho and with chosen leaves of the Olympic Games from the banks of the Alpheus, getting honour for seven-gated Thebes.”

It is probable that the sport of discus-throwing was practised by the Corinthians before any other people. The legend is as follows:—

Acrisius, King of Argos, learned from an oracle that he would meet his death at the hands of his grandson, and sought to frustrate the Fates by incarcerating his beautiful daughter Danæ in a tower of brass. Here she languished many weary months, closely guarded and invisible to mortal eyes, but not invisible to the immortals on high Olympus, whence mighty Zeus looking down beheld the beautiful maiden's distress and fell upon her in a shower of gold. So beautiful and gracious did he find her that he laid irresistible siege to her heart until she consented to a secret union. Of this union was born Perseus. When the news of this was brought to Acrisius by the affrighted guards, so great was his fury that he ordered Danæ and her infant son to be

¹ Javelins.—AUTHOR.

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placed in a barrel and hurled into the sea. Dreadful was the buffeting of the waves, loud and long were the prayers of Danæ, so that Zeus the all-powerful caused Neptune to



bear the cask safely to the island of Seriphus, where the poor derelicts were received by Polydectes the king.

As everyone knows, Perseus when he grew to manhood journeyed far, slaying Medusa, and rescuing Andromeda from the Dragon to be his bride. Time went on and he returned to Seriphus, where he found Polydectes become importunate for his mother's hand; therefore he decided to return to Argos.

On arrival at the place of his birth he found his grandfather's throne held by a usurper, and Acrisius himself living in exile at a place called Larissa on the banks of the river Peneus.

Perseus forthwith slew the usurper and journeyed to Larissa to bring back his now aged and feeble grandsire to his throne. But it was not to be. The gods had waited long, but the fulfilment of the oracle was at hand.

Arrived at Larissa, Perseus organised a feast in his grandfather's honour, and, being anxious to display his prowess before Acrisius and the few courtiers who had shared his exile, Perseus invited them to witness the sport of discus-throwing, which he had lately invented. All gathered



The London Stadium, where the Fourth Olympiad was celebrated in 1908.



The Stockholm Stadium, said to be the finest in the world, where the Fifth Olympiad was held in 1912.

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to watch the sport, and everything went well until the discus, hurling on its flight at an unexpected angle, struck Acrisius, killing him instantly.

Besides the Isthmian Games the Corinthians had other minor celebrations, notable among which were the diving and rowing contests in conjunction with the musical festival in honour of Dionysus Melanægis.

The arts of diving, swimming, and rowing were undoubtedly known to the ancient Greeks, although they played no part in the four great Hellenic Festivals, for does not Pausanias tell us that in Phocis he saw "a statue of Scyllis of Scione, who had wonderful fame as a diver and taught his daughter Hydna diving"?

Of Hydna and her father it is related that when the hostile fleet of Xerxes was at anchor riding out a storm, many of the ships were wrecked by these two diving and cutting the cables, for which deed their statues, which Pausanias saw, were erected by the Amphictyones.

In connection with the aquatic prowess of Hydna, and immediately following his comments on the statues above referred to, Pausanias makes the extraordinary statement: "Virgins that are virgins indeed, still dive in the sea with impunity."

The inseparable connection between religion and sport in ancient Greece generally, and Corinth in particular, is well illustrated by the tradition (and subsequent happenings) on a pillar that stood in the grove of Æsculapius at Epidaurus, which states that "Æsculapius raised Hippolytus to life after his death from being cursed by Theseus." This Hippolytus then departed to Italy, where he became a king and erected a temple to Artemis, and there the candidates for the priesthood were required to prove their worth in single contest. The curious thing, however, is that these contests were confined to slaves who had run away from their masters, and were not open to freemen.

The Pythian Games (Πύθια) were celebrated at Delphi (anciently known as Pytho, for a reason which will appear in

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due course), and were originally held at the end of every eighth year ; but, from the date of the 48th Olympiad, they were held at the end of every fourth year, the commencement of each period of four years being reckoned from the beginning of the third year of each Olympiad.

These Games were celebrated in the early spring, in either of the months Bucatius or Bysius, whichever corresponded with the Attic month Munychion, on which point there has, incidentally, been much controversy. We learn from Sophocles that the Games occupied a number of days, but just how many is entirely unknown.

Tradition varies greatly as to the foundation of these Games, some authorities ascribing the inception to Adrastus, Diomedes, or Amphictyon, to the glory of Apollo, in whose honour the Festivals were celebrated ; while others (and with these I am inclined to agree) are confident in stating that Apollo instituted the Pythian Games himself in commemoration of his victory over Python.

To briefly relate the legend will, no doubt, help the reader to a better conception of how the story of the inception of these Games has arisen.

When Apollo was banished to earth by Zeus after the latter had slain the former's son Æsculapius, he wandered from place to place learning to understand the petty sorrows and simple joys of mankind, learning to care more for the earth's inhabitants ; so that, when at the termination of his exile he was allowed to go back to Olympus, he was wont to keep an eye upon the affairs of men and was always ready to champion their cause.

Now, after Deucalion's flood, the earth was in a saturated and horrible state. From the slime and stagnant water was born a monstrous and fearsome snake called Python, the name being given to it, in all probability, from the fact that it was bred of the rotting vegetation and stagnant water after the flood, the derivation and argument being from the old Greek word meaning "to rot."

Tradition states that Python was placed at Delphi by Earth to guard the oracle, but he so abused his power that

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Apollo was constrained to intervene ; and this he did, attacking the monster fiercely, and finally slaying him with his arrows, thereby earning for himself the name of Pytheus (the Slayer).

And now, remembering that Python dwelt at Delphi, two lines of argument are opened up : (1) that Apollo called the Games Pythian, after his new name Pytheus ; or (2) that as the serpent died and rotted at Delphi, the place was called Pytho from the old Greek word "to rot," and the games named after the place.

Opinions differ greatly on the question of the composition of the Pythian Games, many traditions depicting the gods as taking part in the races, both on foot and mounted, from earliest times ; but I think the soundest theory is that the very earliest celebration was the singing of a hymn of praise to Apollo, and here we get our first glimpse of the great antiquity of these festivals, for Pausanias tells us that Chrysothemis, a Cretan, was the first victor in this contest. Now, this Chrysothemis was the son of Carmanor, who purified Apollo after the slaying of the son of Crius, King of Eubœa, who had ravaged the Temple at Delphi. This brings us to the mythical institution of the Games, only one generation after Python was slain by Apollo. Next in order after Chrysothemis the victors in this contest were Philammon and then his son Thamysis.

It should be noted that the Pythian Games were at first purely of a musical nature, and throughout the years in which they were carried on, and although all the Olympic events were introduced, yet was the musical section most highly honoured, and great attention was paid to the detail and minutia of the sciences. Hesiod was not allowed to compete because he could not accompany himself on the harp, while we are told that neither Orpheus nor his imitator Musæus cared to contend.

The following is the list which Pausanias gives of the composition of the programme, together with the date of inclusion of each event and the name of the victor in the year of the inception of the event :—

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	<i>1st Pythiad.</i>		
Hymn of praise.	Chrysothemis the Cretan.		?
Singing to the harp.	Cephallen.	48th Olympiad,	3rd year
Piping.	Scadas the Argive.	"	"
Singing to the pipes.	Echembrotus the Arcadian.	"	"
Long course.	{	For boys, and other events as at Olympia, except 4-horse races.	"
Double course.			
	<i>3rd Pythiad.</i>		
Chariot-race.	Clisthenes, Tyrant of Sicyon.	50th	"
	<i>8th Pythiad.</i>		
Harping.	Agelaus of Tegea.	55th	"
	<i>23rd Pythiad.</i>		
Hoplite-race.	Timænetus of Phlius.	70th	"
	<i>48th Pythiad.</i>		
Race for pair-horse chariot.	Excecestides the Phocian.	95th	"
	<i>53rd Pythiad.</i>		
4-colt chariot-race.	Orphondas the Theban.	100th	"
	<i>61st Pythiad.</i>		
The pancratiun for boys.	Iolaidos the Theban.	108th	"
	<i>62nd Pythiad.</i>		
Race for single colt.	Lycormas of Larissa.	109th	"
	<i>69th Pythiad.</i>		
Race for pair of colts.	Ptolemy of Macedonia.	116th	"

Practically nothing is known as to the order in which the programme was carried through. Plutarch tells us that the musical contests always came first, while Sophocles makes it clear that the athletic events preceded the horse and chariot races.

The mode of celebration seems to have been much the same as at Olympia, at any rate subsequently to Olympiad 48, when the Amphictyons took matters in hand; prior to that the management of the Festivals had vested in the Delphians.

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When the Amphictyons took control, the first thing they did was to appoint judges known as *επιμεληταί*; these fulfilled the same functions as the Hellenodicæ at Olympia. Under the judges were appointed *μαστιγοφόροι*, corresponding with the Alytæ.

It was not until the 2nd Pythiad that the simple laurel chaplet was introduced in the place of what is best known as prizes in kind. Something of this sort may well be imagined :—

Hymn of Praise.

1st prize	.	.	A large cauldron (value 8 oxen).
2nd prize	.	.	A blameless accomplished woman (value 4 oxen).
3rd prize	.	.	A small tripod (value 2 oxen).

At the time of the 2nd Pythiad, however, it was decided to give only laurel crowns in future, in addition to which palm branches were placed in the right hand of the victor and his statue was erected on the Crissæan Plain.

As to the inception of the custom of placing branches of palm in the victor's right hand, and why the crowns were made of laurels, the following legends are related :— Theseus, returning from Greece, founded Games at Delos in honour of Apollo, and rewarded the victors with crowns of palm, also placing branches of the same tree in their right hands.

As regards the laurel wreaths awarded at Delphi, the legend is that Apollo, wandering in the forest one day, espied the beautiful nymph Daphne, daughter of the river Peneus. Enamoured of her beauty, he sought to hold converse with the maiden, but Daphne was shy and took to flight, hotly pursued by



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Apollo, calling to her that she need fear no harm from him. The nymph was by no means reassured, and continued her hasty flight until, almost exhausted, she reached the banks of the river Peneus, calling upon her father in her despair to save her from her pursuer. Just at that moment



Apollo rushed up with arms outflung to clasp his dear ; but as his arms closed his eyes were opened and he found that only a laurel lay within his close embrace, for Peneus had turned his daughter into a laurel tree.

Apollo at first was inconsolable in his grief at the loss of Daphne, so, to commemorate his love for her, he swore that the laurel should henceforth be under his especial protection, and from its leaves should the victors' crowns be formed, as Ovid tells us :—

“ I espouse thee for my tree.
Be thou the prize of honour and renown :
The deathless poet, and the poem, crown.
Thou shalt the Roman festivals adorn,
And, after poets, be by victors worn.”

OID (Dryden's trans.).

The Pythian Games under the management of the Amphictyons were held in the Crissæan Plain, on which were situated the Hippodrome, Stadium, and Theatre ; in addition to this there were probably a Gymnasium and Prytaneum. The Stadium was a thousand feet in length.

In the year of the Pythiad when the Ætoliæ held the passes round Delphi, the Games took place at Athens, at the instigation of Demetrius Poliorcetes.

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Such was the importance of the Pythian Games that, like the Olympian Festivals, they were upon occasion used to mark an era.

Strangers from all parts of Greece are said to have forgathered at Delphi for the celebration of the Festivals, which probably lasted at least as long as the Olympian Games, which were terminated by Theodosius the Great in 394 A.D. Philostratus mentions the Games 191 A.D., and they were still in existence in the days of the Emperor Julian.

Minor Pythiads were also held at the following places, where the worship of Apollo was practised:—Ancyra in Galatia, Aphrodisias in Caria, Antiochia, Carthæa in the island of Ceos, Carthage, Cibyra in Phrygia, Magnesia, Megara, Miletus, Neapolis in Italy, Nicai in Bithynia, Nicomedia, Pergamus in Mysia, Perge in Pamphylia, Sicyon, Taba in Caria, Thessalonica in Macedonia, in Thrace, Thyatira, Trolles in Lydia, Tripolis in Caria.

The last of the four great Hellenic Festivals were the Nemæan Games, held partly in honour of Zeus but principally in honour of his son Hercules, in memory of his marvellous strength and the courage with which he overcame his many trials.

There is much doubt as to the institution of the Nemæan Games. In Smith's *Dictionary of Antiquities* it is stated that these Games are said by Pausanias, Apollodorus, and the Scholiasts on Pindar to have been instituted by the Seven against Thebes in memory of the death of Archemorus the son of Eurydice.

This legend runs, that on the arrival of the Seven at Nemæa they were very thirsty, and, meeting Hypsipyle carrying Archemorus, they inquired of her the whereabouts of the nearest well.

Hypsipyle deposited the child in a field and went with the Seven to show them where water was to be found. Imagine, then, their horror, on returning for the infant after slaking their thirst, to find a dragon just finishing devouring Archemorus. Promptly they slew the monster, and instituted

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funereal games, to be held every third year in memory of the baby of Eurydice.

Another legend is that the Games, which had long existed and fallen into desuetude, were revived by Hercules in commemoration of the accomplishment of the first of his twelve labours, which was the slaying of the Nemæan lion.

My own impression is, however, that the Games had their inception after the death of Hercules, the promoters being the athletes of the nation, who looked upon Hercules, if not exactly as a god, at least as the patron saint of athletes. In which case the legend would be somewhat as follows :—

Hercules, after his marriage with Deianeira, sought to transport her across a stream, but not having the means, called upon the centaur Nessus, who only too willingly fell in with the plan, but on reaching the opposite bank attempted to gallop away with the bride on his back. The abduction was frustrated by Hercules slaying Nessus with one of his poisoned arrows. The dying centaur expressed his contrition, and begged Deianeira to accept his cloak, stained slightly with his life's blood, and if ever Hercules showed signs of proving inconstant she had only to persuade him to don the garment and his affection would reawaken as fresh as on the nuptial day.

For many years Hercules lived happily with his wife, but as time wore on he met his first love Iole, and after many wanderings set out to return with his mistress to his wife. Hearing of this, Deianeira sent Lichas to Hercules with the centaur's cloak, begging that he would wear it for his triumphal entry into the city.

Hercules, well pleased with so handsome a gift from the wife from whom he expected only reproaches for his unfaithfulness, put on the garment, but instantly the centaur's poisoned blood was absorbed into his system and he was racked with the most terrible pains, nor could he free himself, for the cloak clung the more tightly the more he struggled.

Unable to endure the loathsome torment, the hero bade his retinue prepare his funeral pyre ; but this they would not

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do, whereupon he retired to the top of a high hill and up-rooted many trees, on which he reclined his mighty form, and besought his friend Philoctetes to take brand in hand and light the blaze. High roared the crackling flames, and so passed the pain-wrung spirit to its rest on high Olympus, where he was welcomed by his father Zeus and Hebe given to him in wedlock eternal.

It is possible that the Games may even have been founded by Philoctetes in memory of his friend.

These Games were celebrated in the Nemæan forest, in a grove situate between Cleonæ in Argolis and Phlius.

Pausanias states that "the Games, which had originally been instituted by Adrastus, were revived by the Epigoni"; also stating that in the year of the revival, Melanippus, the son of Theseus by the daughter of Sinis (who, it will be remembered, is mentioned earlier in this work as "the Pinebender"), was the victor in the race.

In the early years of the institution of the Nemæan Games the festival was purely of a military character, and was looked upon as a training for war—indeed, only those engaged in military service were allowed to compete; but later it was thrown open to the whole of Greece and became one of the four great Hellenic Festivals, when the programme was altered, and comprised discus- and javelin-throwing, archery, boxing, wrestling, horse- and chariot-racing, and musical contests.

The Hippodrome was close to the road known as the Hollow Way, by the citadel Larissa. The horse-race, which was twice the double course, at one time fell into disuse, but was revived by the Emperor Adrian at the winter Nemæa.

At various times the control of the celebrations was vested in the people of Corinth, Cleonæ, and Argos, and the judges wore black robes as the distinguishing mark of their office (see illustration on p. 90).

As regards the prizes, in the early Nemæads it was customary to award crowns of olive leaves, but subsequently the wreaths were composed of green parsley.

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The first of the restored Nemæan Games is said to have dated from the second year of the 53rd Olympiad, and thereafter they were held regularly at the beginning of the second year of each Olympiad in the winter and at the beginning of the fourth year of each Olympiad in the summer.



It is significant of the importance of these Games that at the time of the battle of Marathon eras were reckoned by Nemæads.

The Games would appear to have fallen into disuse soon after the reign of the Emperor Adrian. In 208 B.C. the Argives conferred upon Philip of Macedon the presidency of the festival.

CHAPTER IV

THE ROMAN GLADIATORIAL GAMES

MANY years after the Hellenic Festivals had risen to their zenith, the Roman people commenced holding Games, which at first were modelled upon the Greek principles; but the simple tastes of the Greeks were not enough to satisfy the more vicious Roman temperament.

The late institution of the Roman Games is conclusively proved by the fact that there was no amphitheatre in Rome in the year 264 B.C.

It is probable that the gladiatorial contests had their origin in connection with the funereal rites celebrated in Etruria, and that they replaced the ancient human sacrifices of the Saturnalia.

In the third century B.C. gladiatorial fights became really popular in Rome, where, we learn from Valerius Maximus, the brothers Marcus and Decimus Brutus instituted a great fight at the obsequies of their father in the Forum Boarium. This was in the year 264 B.C.

So great was the popularity of these brutal spectacles, that in the year 174 B.C. Flaminius arranged a fight between seventy-four mercenary gladiators which lasted three whole days.

As time went on the fights became the vogue on the occasion of all public and private festivals. If the celebration was of a public character, the Emperor usually presided, holding in his hands the right of granting mercy or decreeing death to the vanquished gladiator; if the Emperor did not preside, then all decisions vested in the

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magistrates. If, on the other hand, the Games were promoted by a private person, then the promoter was looked upon as the president.

No less revolting than the gladiatorial Games must have been the *bestiarii senatores*, Games in which men were matched against wild beasts. These contests were first introduced in the year 186 B.C. These fights between wild animals and men specially trained to battle with them must have been bad enough, but how absolutely brutalised and degenerate must have been the people who could take joy in the spectacle of poorly armed and inexperienced captives battling for their lives against furious animals, and such sights must have tended rather to the creation of a nation of heartless despots than a brave race of honourable soldiers.

In very earliest times, and before the decadence of the Roman people had set in, Games were of a strictly religious character and were celebrated in honour of Saturn, it being the custom for the newly elected Consul to vow such celebrations to the god on New Year's Day following upon his election. On other occasions vows for the celebration of Games were made on the field of battle by different generals in the event of their arms proving successful.

In the case of what may be termed the Consular Games, the expenses, which were by no means inconsiderable, were drawn from the public treasury, but Games subsequent to the vow of a military leader were paid for out of the loot.

In the early days of the Republic the Games were celebrated under the auspices of the Consuls, but subsequent to 494 B.C. the arrangements devolved upon the magistrates. Later still special officials were appointed whose functions corresponded somewhat with those of the Elean *Hellanodicaë*; certain grants were made from the State treasury, but such grants by no means served to defray the cost, so that the officials themselves almost always suffered heavy pecuniary loss. Admission to the public Games was absolutely free.

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In the very earliest days the contests included were horse and chariot races, musical contests, and some few of the Hellenic athletic competitions, to which were soon added gladiatorial fights; there was also included a species of scenic play.

For the Games three separate venues were necessary—a Circus or Hippodrome for the equestrian contests, a Theatre for the scenic plays (and possibly the musical agon), while the events for gladiators took place in the Amphitheatre.

The amphitheatres were usually elliptical in shape, had a sunken arena in the centre, where the fights took place, surrounded by banks of seats under which were the cages for the animals, and rooms wherein the preparations for the combats were completed, and to which the gladiators afterwards retired.

The Roman Circus bore a very striking resemblance to the Hippodrome of the Greeks, the principal feature of similarity being the compartments from which the chariots started in an exactly similar way to that already described



when dealing with the Hippodrome at Olympia. In the centre of these compartments was the entrance portal, over which was a seat for the officiating magistrate, and from whence he gave the signal to start the race by throwing a white cloth down into the arena. Along the centre of the course ran the Spina, with goals at either end, formed by three conical columns, around which the chariots turned.

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Opposite to the entrance portal, and at the end of the arena, was the triumphal arch, through which the victor made his exit amidst the plaudits of the spectators. At either end of the chariot compartments stood a tower in which the musicians were seated.

It will be remembered that in Greece the custom was for the charioteers to compete naked, but not so the Romans, who, we know, were clothed in short tunics fastened tightly round the middle by a belt, through which was thrust a sickle-shaped knife, used for cutting the traces if the team got out of control. The head was covered with a leathern helmet, the thighs and upper parts of the arms were covered with tights or tightly strapped.

The Roman chariot would appear to have been higher in the front than that used by the Greeks.

Four or even six chariots are said to have raced in the circus in a single race. Two or four horses usually formed the team, or sometimes three, while it is on record that on one occasion seven horses were harnessed abreast.

The team occupying the compartment to the extreme right of the entrance portal started first, and when all the teams were in full swing the arena was traversed seven times; the competitors passing up the course to the right of the Spina, along the left-hand side of which they returned after having turned round the goal opposite the triumphal porch. The winning-post was marked by a white line on the ground in front of the chariot compartments. The races celebrated were usually ten or twelve in number.

As time went on, various parties of a political character arose, their charioteers in the arena wearing distinctive colours. At first there were only two parties.

The first two Republican parties that came into existence were the *factio albata*, whose charioteers wore white tunics, and the *factio russata*, who favoured red as their racing colour. In the days of the Roman Empire two other factions sprang up, *i.e.* the *factio prasina* and the *factio veneta*, the former affecting green and the latter blue. To these in due course yet two others were added, when, in the days

of Domitian, the *actio faurea* and the *factio purpurea* came into being.

It must be remembered that in the early days of chariot-racing the charioteer was a freeman held in very high esteem, his name and, curiously enough, that of his near side wheel horse, being recorded; but, although the charioteers never sank to the level of the gladiators, with the inception of the factions the occupation ceased to be held worthy of a freeman, and the charioteers were merely hirelings, as are our present-day jockeys, or even slaves. Coincident with this state of things, large training-schools came into existence, under the control of *domini factionum*, to which position it was the charioteer's ambition to attain by hoarding up the substantial money prizes won in the circus, in addition to which, incidentally, he was rewarded with a valuable silver crown.

In early days the various factions corresponded with our modern day race-horse owners; but as time went on great political significance attached to these parties, and so bitter did the feeling become that we learn that in 501 A.D. 30,000 citizens were slaughtered in a great and bloody battle which raged in the circus for three whole days as the outcome of the racing.

Returning to deal more fully with the fights of the gladiators, we find that in the later days of the Republic great gladiatorial schools were established throughout the country, and huge barracks, with training-grounds attached, erected for the accommodation of the *familia gladiatorum*, to which came Danish, British, and Æthiopian prisoners and criminals, and even impoverished Roman noblemen, who sold themselves for a small cash consideration and their keep and clothing.

These novices, under the charge of the *magistri*, practised and learned the rudiments of the art of fighting, armed first with light wooden weapons, and, as they gained strength, with dummy weapons of a weight equal to the real steel implement. The novice was known as a tyro until he had made his debut in the arena and won his first fight, after

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which he gained the honour of becoming one of the *spectati*; in later days, when he bore scars of many hard-won fights, he became one of the *veterani*.

As regards the equipment of the Roman gladiator: first there was the helmet, richly adorned and furnished with a visor and broad brim to protect the neck, which brim also projected in front as a protection to the face in addition to the visor already mentioned.

The sword hand and arm were encased in iron or specially hardened leather guards, while the left arm was covered by the shield, which was oblong, oval, or circular. The leg coverings were various, some schools simply employing leathern strapping, while others used very beautifully ornamented steel greaves. The body was covered with a sort of loose cloak from shoulders to knees, strapped about the middle and kilted up at the sides to the hips; the chest was naked and exposed.

Weapons varied according to the class the gladiator belonged to. The *retiarii* were armed with net and trident, the Samnites with oblong shield and short sword: these were distinguished from the *secutores*, who also carried shield and sword, by reason of the fact that the former wore a greave upon the left leg, a steel arm-piece on the right arm, while the head was covered with a plumed and crested head-piece with a visor for the protection of the face.

To mention a few others, the Thraces were armed with a sickle knife and small round shield; the *hoplomachi* with sword or javelin, helmet, shield, greaves, and breastplate; the *laquearii* had a noosed rope wherewith to drag their opponents down, and a short stabbing sword to despatch them. Yet other classes of gladiators were the *equites* or horsemen, and the *essedarii*, who fought in chariots; both classes were armed with light javelins.

The fights, which were usually to a finish, took place in the Amphitheatre within certain prescribed limits marked upon the ground by the master of the ceremonies.

Many days before the Festival was to be held it was announced broadcast throughout the city and the surround-

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ing country. On the day of combat the gladiators from the various schools marched in file through the city in solemn procession to the Amphitheatre, where they formed up in front of the president's box; and if the Emperor was presiding, I believe the usual formula said by the gladiators



was, "Those about to die salute thee, Cæsar!" After this the weapons were examined, and a mimic fight with imitation weapons took place to whet the appetites of the multitude for what was to follow.

A trumpet sounded, and the words "Ponite iam gladios hebetes, pugnatur iam acutis" were called in a loud voice to draw attention to the fact that the fray was about to commence; then the two gladiators first upon the list were called up, their names and schools announced, weapons again examined, the boundaries within which they were to fight drawn out upon the sand, the officials step back, and the fight commences. Let us suppose that one of the *retiarii* is opposed to one of the *secutores*—for gladiators of the same class were never opposed to each other. Slowly they circle round each other, the one striving with his net to entangle the other, who meantime strives to get in a thrust with his short sword. Suddenly the net is cast well over him and he is brought to the ground; his opponent places a foot upon his body and looks up to the spectators, who wildly shout "Hoc habet!"

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Will they give him mercy or death? If the white handkerchief is waved, the vanquished gladiator will be given the blunt sword to signify that he is a slave again ; if the fists



are upheld, the fight must continue ; but if the thumbs are turned down and the fingers clenched into the palms, then he will be slaughtered forthwith. And so the conqueror waits with trident poised for the *coup de grâce*. But no ! the fists are upheld and the fight must go on. Warily the vanquished gladiator rises, seeking a little moment to gain his breath. Ah, see ! they are at it once more. But not for long ; soon the luckless swordsman sinks on the sand, bleeding from a dozen wounds, and looking to the president with mute appealing



eyes and upraised right hand. But this time there is to be no mercy ; relentlessly the thumb stabs down, and instantly the cruel trident blues the yielding agonised flesh it kisses, and the luckless swordsman is carried out through the

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porta libitinensis to the death-chamber, where, if life is not already extinct, the attendants will do their gruesome work. Meanwhile the victor is crowned with the silver crown and a palm branch placed in his hand.

If a gladiator displayed cowardice, he was soundly beaten with rods and hot irons, until even death at the hands of his antagonist was preferable to the intolerable blows.



The fights with wild beasts were too horrible to permit of a detailed description being given in these pages ; suffice it, therefore, to relate that sometimes men contested against the beasts, and sometimes the animals, starved to a pitch of frenzy, were let loose upon each other, or even upon the poor Christian martyrs.

Still another form of amusement with the Romans was the *naumachia*, or naval battle, held in flooded amphitheatres at first, and afterwards in *naumachia* specially constructed for the purpose. The first of these was built in the Campus Martius by Cæsar in the year 42 B.C., wherein a fierce fight was waged between 1000 soldiers rowed by 2000 oarsmen. These spectacles came to a climax in 52 A.D., when Domitian arranged a fight on the Fauni Lake between 100 boats, the crews and soldiers of which numbered upwards of 19,000.

If the reader will compare the foregoing amusements of the Romans with those simple sports beloved of the Greeks

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described earlier in this volume, the reason why the so-called "sport" of the Romans only tended to the deterioration of the race, while the pure love of games and athletic pastimes shown by the Greeks kept them for many years from ruin, will be readily appreciated.

In conclusion, it is only necessary to state that on one occasion a Roman Emperor lighted the arena with torches formed by the living bodies of the Christians anointed liberally with tar. This instance throws a very lurid light on the state of mind of the Roman people at that period of their history. The whole fabric of the nation must have been rotten to the core and rapidly tottering to its inevitable ruin.

It must be also remembered that in the latter days of the Roman Games all taking part therein, even the athletes and wrestlers, were professionals. The only exceptions to this were those who took part in the military evolutions, who were usually wealthy young Romans of noble parentage; but these events were eliminated from the programme when the lust for bloodshed and slaughter took complete hold of the Roman populace.



CHAPTER V

THE AGE OF CHIVALRY

THROUGHOUT all ages, and right on through the story of the world, the love of sport and the joy of the matching of prowess against individual prowess is evident, no matter what the nation or people. In times seen dimly through the mists of antiquity, in Iceland and elsewhere we catch occasional echoes of sporting contests such as wrestling bouts, mimic sword-play, and the hurling of heavy stones ; or



the more serious business of going on *holmgang* for the settlement of disputes and personal quarrels. This meant that the disputants usually repaired to some lonely island ; the pair of them then stepped within a circle of twigs, to leave which other than as a conqueror was considered the blackest disgrace ; wherefore one only came forth alive as a rule.

As has already been stated in an earlier part of this book,

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the very earliest mention we are able to trace of the practice of quite a number of the sports comprising Olympic programmes occurs in the *Book of Leinster*, wherein is described the great Oenach or fair which was held at Tailti in County Meath, Ireland, at certain intervals on the first of August. At this fair was celebrated the Lugnasard, more familiarly known as the Tailtin Games; these, we know, were celebrated as long ago as 1829 B.C., and the evidence seems fairly clear that they finally ceased to be held about 554 A.D.

These Games were established by Lugh of the Long Arm,¹ son of Dia and Ara, and father of the famous Cuchulain. The foster-mother of this Lugh or Lugaid was Tailti, from whom the place of the celebration of the Lugnasad derived its name.

Most of what may be termed the heavy events in the programme at the modern Olympiads had their origin among the Celtic race, who have ever had a remarkable fondness for casting the stone, from which emanates our modern sport of shot-putting and hammer-throwing. In Scotland particularly has this ever been the case; and if proof is needed that this form of sport was popular in that country, at any rate in the Middle Ages, one has but to pick up Scott, turn to *The Lady of the Lake*, and the following lines will be quickly found:—

“ Douglas rent an earth-fast stone
From its deep bed, then heaved it high,
And sent the fragment through the sky
A rood beyond the farthest mark :
And still in Stirling’s royal park
The grey-haired sires who knew the past
To strangers point the Douglas cast,
And moralise on the decay
Of Scottish strength in modern day.”

In Anglo-Saxon times, before the coming of Norman William, every hamlet had its green whereon were practised stone-, javelin-, and hammer-throwing, pole-jumping, wrestling, leaping, running, and mimic warfare.

¹ Lugh was the God of Light of the Irish and Gauls and corresponded with the Classic deity Apollo.

When Edward the Confessor sat upon the throne of England all these games were in vogue, as witness Charles Kingsley, who in his book *Hereward the Wake* causes Lady Godiva to refer to her son as "Hereward the leaper, Hereward the wrestler, Hereward the thrower of the



hammer"; while in another he states of Ivo Tallebois that "he saw a long lean figure flying through the air seven feet aloft, his heels higher than his head, on the further side of the ditch." This was Wulfin the Heron, who carried axe, bow, and leaping-pole, as was the fenman's habit.

After the coming of Norman William the javelin was gradually discarded for the bow, and most of the simple country sports fell into disuse and were gradually superseded by the warlike pastimes of the knights.

Leaving the age of chivalry for the moment, we find, at the time of bluff King Hal and of good Queen Bess his daughter, the yeomen of England once again employed in such simple pastimes as wrestling, pole-jumping, boxing, single-stick, and quarter-staff, and sometimes the grimmer game of bull-baiting. It has been said that the king himself could ply a lusty quarter-staff with the best, or throw his man cleanly in the wrestling-ring.

Passing from the days of extreme antiquity, one finds a distinct line of demarcation between the athletic festivals of the ancients and even the very earliest days of modern sport. This transition period in the history of the world

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is best marked by the Crusades to the Holy Land, which were of course not only of national but also of world-wide significance as an epoch forming the connecting link between two distinct ages.

Hellenic and Roman Games had drawn to a close, and the simple country sports of the peoples of the world had not yet emerged from the womb of Time.

Conquest, rapine, and bloodshed swept over the earth after the fall of the Roman Empire, while England lay at the mercy of many peoples.

In 787, just eleven years after the Olympic Games came to an end in the reign of King Theodosius the Great, three long sea-dragons manned with Vikings came to the Danelagh, where the king's reeve wished to arrest and take the adventurous voyagers captive to the king; but this reeve they slew, and thereupon carried fire and sword throughout all the fen district, where they finally settled as conquerors. At that time our poor land was overrun by all the rovers of the seas, until the coming of the Norman, who swept the land from end to end, carrying all before him and establishing his own customs wherever he held sway. At this time the invaders were too busy conquering the land to think of aught but warfare and government, while the wretched Anglo-Saxon's cup of misery was filled to the brim. However, by the time of Richard Cœur-de-Lion things had begun to right themselves—the Normans were fairly established in power, while some few of those Saxon thanes and nobles, who had seen the futility of badly organised resistance, and therefore sworn allegiance to the new king, still remained in possession of their vast estates, although they were looked down upon and scoffed at by the conquerors as boorish louts without breeding or manners.

Gone was the worship of Thor and Odin, gone was the merry carouse which followed upon many a lawless raid, and gone too was the belief that the good warrior on his death passed straight to the Halls of Valhalla—all this was replaced by the faith of the White Christ and the splendour of the banquet of the Norman nobles.

From this strange chaos grew the flower of Christian chivalry and learning ; from that time we get so many beautiful legends of knighthood.

At first this knighthood meant merely loyalty to a feudal chief and the doing of mighty deeds of arms ; but gradually it came to mean a great deal more, for it came to mean the sacrifice of self to the accomplishment of solemn vows, the succouring of those in distress, and the vanquishing of tyrants.

As was only natural, the knights began to look around for forms of relaxation which might, while serving to amuse them, also tend to fit them for the strenuous life which all men led in those golden days.

Not all at once, but gradually, the passage-of-arms, tourney, or joust came into existence, very elaborate in its forms and observances, as befitted the honour of knighthood, and vastly to be admired in these effeminate times.

At first the tournaments could only be taken part in by the highest in the land ; but as time went on and it was seen what a splendid training was here in the profession of arms, it became the custom, after the knights had finished with the lists, to give them up to the yeomen for the display of their prowess in archery, fighting with cudgels, single-stick, and quarter-staff.

This particular period in the history of the world is unlike any other, so far as sport is concerned, in that all the games played were of a purely warlike form. It must not for a moment be imagined that these tournaments were of a national character in the same way as the Hellenic Festivals, for the tournaments of knighthood were not held at any set period or place, but were arranged and carried out rather as inclination might dictate and opportunity warrant.

The tournaments were graced by the nobility and beauty of the land, and, though it may appear strange to the modern mind that such bloody affrays as these were wont to be should appeal to the fair sex, yet such was the case ; and although an occasional quickly stifled cry may have been heard as some damsel saw husband, lover, or brother borne

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down in the general mêlée or unhorsed in the single joust, yet as a rule the women were as loud in their acclamations and words of encouragement and advice as were the male spectators, such cries as "Brave lance!" "Good sword!" being not infrequent from fair lips.

For the purpose of the jousts a level plain of greensward, surrounded with gently sloping hills for the accommodation of the common people, was if possible selected; and in many cases such a ground was specially prepared under the battlements and gray walls of some mediæval keep.

On this ground a space was enclosed by ropes or strong palisades; this space was elliptical in shape, and usually some two hundred yards across at the broadest part by about a quarter of a mile in length.

At either end of the enclosure were openings for the combatants to enter by. These openings, one of which was usually of sufficient width to allow two horsemen to enter riding side by side, were closed by two strong wooden gates.

Without the enclosure, at either end, were the pavilions wherein the knights donned their armour before the contests, and where they were attended to by their squires on their return from the lists.

Above these pavilions fluttered pennons of the colours borne by the knights, while outside were hung their shields, bearing the arms by which they might be recognised in the lists should the crest upon their helms be carried away in the fury of the fight.

The lacings of the tents were also of the same colours as the pennons, which corresponded with those of the wreath which bound the crest to the helm.

Beside the portal stood the knight's squire, disguised as his master thought fit, possibly as a deer or other beast of the chase, possibly as some wild animal. Incidentally, it is interesting to note that it is from this custom of disguising the squire that the heraldic practice of supporters to one's coat-of-arms probably has its derivation.

At one end of the lists were erected the pavilions of the challengers, the central tent being reserved for the doughtiest

knight among them, who should be looked upon as their leader in the single combats and also in the general mêlée, which usually took place the day after the single combats had been held.

At the other end of the lists were pitched a large number of tents for the accommodation of such knights as should wish to do battle with the challengers for the love and honour of their ladies. Both sets of pavilions were, as a rule, on high ground, from whence the lists were reached by inclined approaches, the approach at the end opposite the



challengers' entrance usually being the wider. Both entrances were enclosed by palisades from the tents to the gates, and guarded by men-at-arms.

Behind each set of pavilions were the tents of farriers, armourers, and apothecaries, in readiness if their services should be needed.

Midway along the sides of the lists were built the stands. In the centre of the one sat the president or patron of the tourney and his suite, and in the centre of the other the Queen of Beauty and her court of fair damsels.

In the two stands just referred to, which were handsomely decorated, the nobility attending the tourney also found accommodation, while a space between the front of the stands and the barrier separating them from the lists was reserved for the superior families of yeomen.

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On the stand which contained the throne of the Queen of Beauty was displayed a banner bearing the inscription, "La Royne de la Beaulté et des Amours."

The Queen of Beauty might be invited to fill the position by the giver of the entertainment, but was more popularly selected by right of conquest—that is to say, that the knight who proved victorious in the first day's tilting had the privilege of nominating whom he would to this honourable duty. As has already been briefly stated, the common folk might witness the spectacle from the encompassing slopes or from those parts of the palisades not occupied by the stands and entrances.

Around the palisades stood men-at-arms, with battle-axes in their hands, to keep the lists and maintain order among the populace.

At the entrances stood the heralds and trumpeters to make announcements and generally fulfil their purposes; while up and down rode the marshals, armed *cap-à-pie*, to maintain order and settle questions of precedence as to the seating in the stands.



Before taking his seat it was the custom for the patron of the tournament to ride around the lists, richly arrayed and attended by his glittering cavalcade; after which he repaired to his seat and gave the signal

with his truncheon to the heralds to stand forth and proclaim the rules by which the tournament was to be regulated.

Instantly the heralds stepped out into the lists, accompanied by the trumpeters, and, after the latter had sounded a fanfare on their trumpets to attract the attention of the assembled multitude, made proclamation of the laws of honourable combat, which were probably somewhat as follows:—

1. The knights issuing the challenge must do battle with

all and sundry honourable knights who should come against them.

2. Any knight taking up the challenge under his own name, style, and coat armour, or incognito if he so preferred and was able to satisfy the marshals as to his honourable station, might select a special antagonist if he so wished by the touching of shield with lance.¹
3. When the knights challengers or their opponents had accomplished their purpose and fulfilled their vows in the splintering of a certain number of lances, the patron of the tournament would announce his decision as to the victor, who would be suitably rewarded, and, if the Queen of Beauty had not already been selected, he would be allowed to nominate this lady.
4. No knight having unhorsed his opponent with the lance should again attack him, nor should the conqueror himself dismount and continue the fight on foot with sword, battle-axe, mace, or dagger.
5. A breach of chivalry should be deemed to have taken place if one knight unhorsed another by striking him athwart the body with his lance shaft.

Then followed any further announcements which were necessary as to arrangements for the general *mêlée* on the next day and for the sports of the yeomen on the subsequent day or days.

The proclamation ended with a fanfare of trumpets and a request by the heralds for *largesse*, whereupon gold and silver coins were thrown to them from the stands, and everyone who did not cast a suitable donation was held guilty of a breach of chivalry.



¹ Of this more anon.—AUTHOR.

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Scott tells us that the generosity of the nobles was acknowledged by the heralds with shouts of "Love of ladies!—Death of champions!—Honour to the generous!—Glory to the brave!"

The heralds now withdrew from the lists, wherein the marshals alone remained, seated upon their horses, one by either entrance.

As regards the custom above referred to, that a knight might if he so desired select a special opponent from the knights challengers, it was done in this way: the knight



wishing to make the selection rode up to the tents of the challengers, and with his lance touched the shield of the knight with whom he wished to contend.

If the touch was made with the butt end of the lance, then the arms of courtesy (that is to say, lances whose points were covered with a small square of wood) only would be used; but if the shield was touched with the point of the lance, then it signified that the knight wished the engagement to be *à outrance*. Needless to say, this method of fighting with the actual weapons of war in the tournaments was only occasionally resorted to for the satisfaction of some private grievance or spite.

The object of the knights in jousting was to strike each other fairly on the shield with the point (or covered point) of the lance when going at full speed, or, as more popularly known, "full tilt"—hence our modern expression. In the event of a fair blow being delivered on either side, one or other rider would be unhorsed or the lances shattered by the shock.

Another method of unhorsing an opponent, but one far more difficult of accomplishment than the mere striking of

the shield, was to direct the point of the lance at the opponent's helmet, when, if the aim was true, the antagonist must almost inevitably lose his seat and be borne to the ground.

Immediately following the retirement of the heralds and pursuivants from the lists, a crowd of knights, anxious to



try their skill against the challengers, would make their appearance through the larger entrance.

This medley of knights must have formed a gorgeous spectacle indeed. Imagine, then, the glorious green of the turf, the bright sunlight flashing down on the assembled ranks of chivalry encased in glittering armour flashing silvern in the sun, with crested helms and fully blazoned shields, tossing heads and pawing hoofs of fiery chargers richly caparisoned; while above all flutter out from the lances the pennons in the colours of the knights, while a gentle zephyr rustles through the trees! Can you wonder that the spectators drew an involuntary breath, while many a bright eye sparkles, many a bosom heaves, while the cheeks of the maidens in the court of love blush rosily to see their lovers thus bravely arrayed?

Out from the ranks of the assembled knights there slowly pace a number of horsemen, equal to those of the challengers. Through the lists they go until the pavilions of the challengers are reached. Anxiously the

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spectators wait to see if they will choose the arms of war or courtesy. The choice is made, and the knights return to their own end of the enclosure to await the appearance of the challengers; nor have they long to



wait, for hardly have they turned their horses about before the challengers, issuing each from his own pavilion, spring to saddle and take lance and shield from their esquires. They advance down the slope into the lists, where their chosen leader marshals them in line, each opposite to the knight who selected him for his own particular opponent.



Now the reins are gathered up in the gauntleted hand, the lance is laid in rest, and at the sound of a trumpet the spurs are driven in and the ranks dash forward, heads bent low, knees and thighs gripping hard as the pace increases and the wind whistles shrilly on the fluttering pennons.

Fairly they meet in midfield, with the sound of breakers driven by an onshore wind dashing against a rock-bound coast. Horse and rider go down under the terrific impact, here and there a lance is splintered, here and there a rider is unhorsed; loudly bray the trumpets, and louder still shout the people. And so it goes on until the challengers are vanquished, or until they have broken the number of lances registered in their vow.

Scott tells us that if for any reason there were not forthcoming sufficient knights to face the challengers, then the heralds filled in the silence by calling out, "Love of ladies!— Splintering of lances!— Stand forth, gallant knights: fair eyes look upon your deeds!" These and other like phrases were doubtless employed to incite the knights to take the lists.

At the end of the jousting, he who was accounted to have carried himself throughout with the greatest *éclair* and address was conducted by the marshals to the steps of the stand, where the patron of the tournament received him (assuming for the moment that the Queen of Beauty had not already been appointed), and here he was presented with his prize. Then sitting upon his horse, lance-point lowered to the ground, he was commanded to raise it, and upon his doing so the patron placed upon the point a crown of gold and silk, destined to grace the brows of the lady whom the victor should select as Queen of Love and Beauty.

Slowly then the victor paced around the lists, scanning eagerly the noble multitude meanwhile for her whom it was his delight to honour. Presently he spies her, and, turning his horse with a dexterous motion of his knees,



faces the seat she occupies ; then reverently sinking his lance-point, he lays the crown of honour at her feet. Blushingly she stoops for it and places it upon her head, then throws him a bunch of ribbons to wear as her true knight. Amidst the shouts of the yeomen and the martial sound of trumpets, the heralds proclaim her Queen of Love, then once again repeat their cry for "Largesse!"

Upon the conclusion of this ceremonial the patron left his stand, mounted his charger, and with his suite again entered the lists to tender his congratulations to the newly elected Queen of Love. After which he left the lists, which was the sign that the day's entertainment was at an end.

All the knights would by this time have retired to their pavilions to doff their armour, have their wounds dressed, and to make arrangements as to arms, armour, and horses for the morrow. This over, the squires would array their masters in costly robes ; the evening would then be given up to revelry and feasting by rich and poor alike. For although in those days the poor were poor indeed, yet a tournament was the sign for a general holiday and was celebrated as such ; also, on these occasions the alms scattered broadcast by the nobles supplied the means for jollity.

After the combat the squires of the vanquished knights brought both the armour and horse of their respective



masters to the tent or dwelling of the victorious knight, whose prerogative it was to take the spoils and keep them for his own use or sell them as he thought fit, or he might elect to ransom them to their original owner if such was his pleasure.

This was the custom of chivalry in connection with the tourney, which is more properly designated perhaps as the "passage-of-arms." When the knight had decided whether he would retain the horse and armour or ransom them to

his vanquished foeman, he would inform the squire of his decision, at the same time rewarding him with a suitable present of money ; for which the squire invariably returned thanks in chivalric and suitable terms, whereupon, all the proper observances having been duly performed, he returned to his master.

The second affair in the passage-of-arms, usually held on the second day of the tournament, was the general *mêlée*. In this event large numbers of knights took part.

First it was made known on the first day of the tournament who would be the leaders of the two parties ; then the knights wishful to take part would notify the heralds, when giving in their names, under which leader they wished to serve.

Sometimes it would happen that the rival leaders would assemble large parties of knights, each in his own castle ; then on the morning of

the *mêlée* they would ride forth two and two, armoured *cap-à-pie*, clattering over the cobbles of the courtyard and waking reverberant thunder in the echoes of the arched gateway as they went forth across the drawbridge under the grim portcullis to the music of merrily jingling



chains and the stirring sound of trumpets, out into the glorious sunlight, and so across the plain to the lists, the sunbeams twinkling and winking from lance-point and helm of steel slung at the saddle-bow. Gradually the sounds die away as the cavalcade disappears in the distance, and the morning mists, in place of the trumpet's strident notes, then only remain to mingle with the breeze which wafts gently over the rugged battlements the sighs of the ladies who have seen gallants ride forth to battle for their honour.

On the way to the lists the gay cavalcade overtakes

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many other horsemen—ay, and horsewomen too—on their way to witness the glorious spectacle. Greetings are given and returned, and so they pass along.

When the lists are reached the knights repair to their pavilions to await the time for combat.

Next to arrive would be the patron of the tournament, accompanied by his suite and announced by a fanfare of trumpets; and then he would wait in the enclosure until the appearance of the Queen of Beauty, whom he would advance to meet on gallantly caracolling steed. Finally,



leaping to the ground and approaching her hat in hand, he would lead her to her throne with many aptly turned phrases and compliments; at the same time the most distinguished gentleman of his suite would dismount and hold her palfrey, the others meanwhile sitting their steeds bare-headed.

The Queen of Love and Beauty then took her seat upon the throne, surrounded and attended by her train of beauteous damsels. Loud shouted the multitude in acclamation of their temporary sovereign as she took her seat, which was the signal for the opposing parties to enter the lists at either end, where they were marshalled by their respective leaders, each party in two ranks.

Meanwhile the patron assumed his seat in the gallery

opposite to that occupied by the Queen of Love, and at a sign from him the heralds stood forth to proclaim the laws of tourney. The strict observance of these rules was most rigidly enforced, as the jousting and hand-to-hand fighting in the *mêlée* most frequently took place with sharpened weapons.

Any knight breaking the rules was liable to be seated astride the palisade, with his shield reversed, in full view of



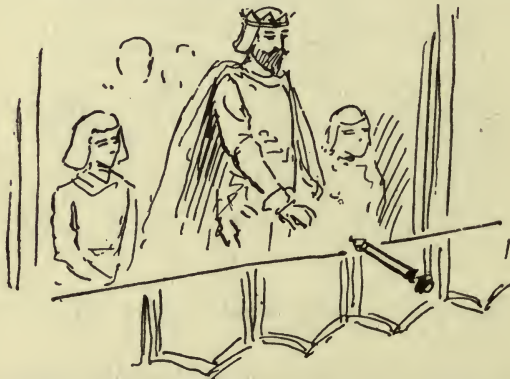
the assembled people, who would revile him for his un-knightly conduct.

Among the rules prescribed were the following :—

1. On the sounding of the trumpets the first rank of the knights should charge forward in line with lances laid in rest.
2. While the knights remained horsed they might, after the first onset, contend with mace, battle-axe, or sword, but could only cut and parry with the latter weapon, the use of the point being entirely prohibited.
3. The second rank on either side might charge into the fray whenever commanded so to do by their leaders.
4. No mounted knight was allowed to attack a dismounted antagonist.

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5. Knights who had been unhorsed should continue fighting with dismounted knights of the other party.
6. Any combatant forced back to the limits of the lists so that he touched the barriers was counted vanquished and required to withdraw himself forthwith.
7. On any knight being beaten to the ground and disabled, his squires might enter the lists and carry him forth.
8. The arms and horse of the vanquished should be forfeited to the victor.
9. The combat was terminated by the patron casting down his truncheon.



The knights, sitting, with lances upraised, like statues upon their chargers, listened to the recitation of the laws of tourney, which invariably ended with an exhortation to fight bravely for the honour and love of their ladies.

The heralds now withdrew, and the marshals rode upon the field to inspect the assembled ranks and to number them, so that there should be no advantage of numbers on the one side or the other; these were accompanied in their tour of inspection by the leader of each body, who, when the inspection was over, took up his position in the centre of the front ranks.

Following upon the inspection, report was made to the patron that all was in order, and then the senior marshal

gave the signal to charge by shouting out "Laissez aller!" At the same instant the trumpeters sounded the charge.

Instantly the lance-points are lowered, the spurs clapped in, and the ranks dash forward down the lists, some grimly silent, some wildly shouting out their battle-cry, to meet midst a cloud of whirling dust with horrid shock in midfield. So tight is the pack that lighter horses are wedged up high off the ground, and heaven help the man who has gone down in that first assault, for the life is like to be trampled out of him. For minutes they stay so, packed close, hacking and hewing, while the pillar of dust stands up over all, shutting them in from the outside vision; then gradually they begin to break forth—one here, one there wheeling and circling



round the outskirts of the press, waiting and hoping for some old foe or new-found rival to break out and give them combat. As the pack broke up, like ice-floes in the northern seas break up at the first kiss of the summer sun, the *mêlée* dissolved itself into a series of single combats scattered wide o'er the lists; but it must not be thought that because the combats had now become hand-to-hand and almost totally individual, there was no cohesion among the members of each body of warriors. On the contrary, each knight strove his best, both by his own efforts and in conjunction with his comrades, to drive back the opposing party to the end of the lists through which they had entered.

Anon there would come charging into the midst of this medley of warriors and horses the second line of knights,

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who up to now had been held in reserve to see how the fortune of war might go. This second charge was frequently the determining factor in the fray, and proved the turning-point to victory or defeat.

The second charge must have been a matter of great difficulty to perform, and no mean horsemanship was needed for the feat when it is remembered that it was the wish of each knight to avoid injuring the dismounted and disabled, and also to avoid interfering with the single combats taking place on foot. It must also be borne in mind that at this time the lists would also be encumbered by many squires and pages endeavouring to drag their disabled masters out of the press.

Scott tells us that if, as so often happens in a hand-to-hand encounter of this sort even in modern warfare, the combatants made a pause, as it were by mutual consent, to draw breath, the heralds would encourage them with such sentences as: "Fight on, brave knights! man dies, but glory lives!—Fight on! death is better than defeat!—Fight on, brave knights! for bright eyes behold your deeds!"

On one hand getting the upper hand the termination of the fight was likely to be quickly decided, for the same rules which applied to general duelling in France at the time of



Cardinal Richelieu held good in the tournaments, namely, that any knight having disposed of his own immediate antagonist was at liberty to go to the assistance of any knight of his own party whom he saw fit to aid.

By this time the lists would resemble a shambles, or at best a miniature battle-field, both men and horses having bled profusely, while the ground would be plentifully littered with disabled chargers and their riders, to say nothing of splintered lances and broken swords and shields.

The whole scene is very aptly described in a few lines from the pen of the immortal Chaucer, which are as follows :—

“ The heraldes left their pricking up and down,
Now ringen trumpets loud and clarion.
There is no more to say, but east and west,
In go the speares sadly in the rest,
In goth the sharp spur into the side,
There see men who can just and who can ride ;
There shiver shaftes upon shieldes thick,
He feeleth through the heart-spine the prick ;
Up springen speares, twenty feet in height,
Up go the swordes to the silver bright ;
The helms they to-hewn and to-shred ;
Out burst the blood with stern streames red.”

When the patron of the tourney thought matters had gone far enough, the fray was brought to an end by the casting down of his truncheon ; at the same time he would call up the marshals and announce to them the name of the knight who, in his opinion, had borne himself with the greatest gallantry throughout the day.

No sooner was the *mêlée* over than the squires and pages would throng into the lists to attend to their masters, and, if they were too badly wounded to stand, would carry them back to their pavilions, where they would dress their wounds with the greatest care and tenderness.

Although some few escaped the contest scatheless, it was more frequent that nearly all bore grim and ghastly wounds ; while it was not infrequent, alas ! that many a brave knight met his death in these most bloody encounters.

While the field rang with the acclamations of the people, and the galleries were gay with the fluttering of bright-hued scarves waved by the hands of the ladies, the marshals would lead the knight named by the patron up to the

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throne of the Queen of Love and Beauty, and there he would kneel on the lower steps of the throne while the chaplet of honour was placed upon his head by the fair hands of the Queen.



This chaplet of honour was composed of beaten gold shaped into a crown, figured on which were laurel leaves ; and here I would pause to draw the reader's attention to the

significance of this crown in connection with the ancient Hellenic Festivals, at one of which, at least, it will be remembered it was the custom to form the victor's wreath from this tree.

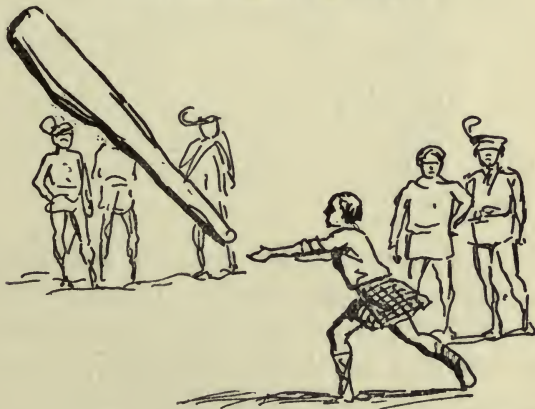
Scott, again, tells us that as the chaplet was placed upon the victor's brow the Queen of Love repeated this formula : " I bestow on thee this chaplet, Sir Knight, as the meed of valour assigned to this day's victor ! " Thereafter the knight, whose helmet had of course already been removed, bent his head and kissed the hand which had bestowed the prize upon him, and then retired to his pavilion that his squires might remove the rest of his armour.

The heralds now proclaimed the yeoman sports to be held on the following day, and the ceremony concluded with the patron conducting the Queen of Beauty from the field, her duties being now entirely at an end—as were those of the marshals, for it was not held worthy of men of their degree to supervise the sports of the yeomanry, which duty devolved upon an individual known as the provost of the games.

On the third day of the tournament the peasantry began to assemble very early for the games. On this day the contests practised were, as a general rule, archery—for which the prize was a silver arrow, a bugle-horn mounted with silver, a suit of Lincoln green, a richly worked baldrick, or some similar object,—bouts at quarter-staff, single-sticks and

cudgels, and finally wrestling. In Scotland at a later date the same class of sports were held for the amusement of the people, but included in these were pole-jumping, running, and leaping, tossing the caber, throwing the hammer, archery (and later, shooting with the gun), and hurling the stone. From his fondness for the sports of the people King James V. of Scotland earned for himself the nickname of "King of the Commons" or "Rex plebeiorum." At the Scottish gatherings the prize for archery was a silver arrow, and later, when gunpowder came into vogue, a silver gun (see Mr John Moyne's Scottish poem, *The Silver Gun*, 1808); the prize for wrestling was usually a ram and ring. As regards tossing the caber, I would refer the reader to Scott's poem, *The Lady of the Lake*, stanza xxiv. canto 5, wherein we are told :

"Indignant then he turned him where
Their arms the brawny yeomen bare
To hurl the massive bar in air."



Stanzas xxi., xxii., xxiii., and xxiv. of the same poem will be found to contain much interesting matter dealing with a Scottish sports meeting.

But to return to the days of Richard Cœur-de-Lion.

For the archery competition a target would be set up at full distance for allowing shots at rovers. The bowmen would then take up their position and would each loose three arrows in succession; the three archers whose arrows were

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best placed on the target would then shoot three more arrows to determine the victor. On an arrow lighting within the ring the marksmanship would be greeted with cries of "In the clout! in the clout!" while on an archer making what looked like a winning shot the people would loudly acclaim his name, shouting "A Robin! a Robin!" or "An Edgar! an Edgar!" if such was the bowman's name, to signify that in their opinion they regarded him as already the victor.

On stepping up to take his turn each man would carefully measure the distance with his eye, would then raise the bow so that the centre grip was level with his eye, and before loosing the arrow the bow-string was drawn back to the



level of the ear, the arrow being lightly held between the tips of the first and second fingers. It was of the utmost importance that the bow-string should be perfectly round. An archer thinking his string had become frayed after a few shafts had been loosed would at once replace it with a new one.

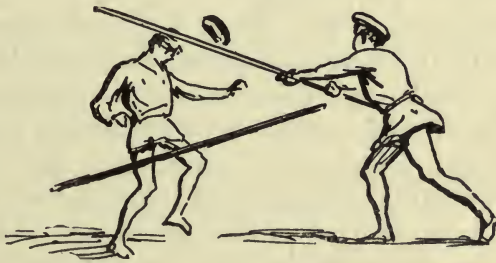
The yeoman's bow was as much to him as the six-foot ashen spear (or javelin) had been to his ancestors before the Norman Conquest and the introduction of bows into England.

With the exception of the quarter-staff, the other sports are too well known to need any special description.

For the play of quarter-staff a ring was cleared, within which the opponents took up their position facing one

another and armed with stout poles some nine feet in length, which were held diagonally across the body, the higher point being above the left shoulder, the hands about a yard apart, the left hand with an undergrip, the right having an overhold to lend weight to the blow.

The commencement of the fight was termed "laying load on." Blows were delivered with either end of the pole, those aimed downright at the crown of the head being received between the hands, those at the shoulders on the upper or left half of the pole, those aimed at the lower part of the body on the right or lower half. As will be readily realised, great dexterity and quickness in feinting were



largely governing factors in this pastime, one of the great objects being to come to what was known as half-staff distance. Quickness of eye was also necessary, while it was imperative that foot and hand should move in unison. A quick feint, followed by a swinging blow delivered with the full force of the arms, usually terminated the contest, which almost invariably resulted in one of the parties going home with a broken head as a lesson to him to guard his "toll dish," as it was termed, better in future combats.

On the evening of the second day a great banquet was given by the patron of the tournament; for although the whole tournament was not really concluded until the games of the yeomanry had been held, so far as the knights were concerned the passage-of-arms was concluded with the general mêlée, so that it only remained for the state banquet to be held.

For days prior to the celebration of the tourney, the

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major-domo of the patron's household would cause the country to be scoured for miles around to collect the greatest delicacies and the rarest foods to grace the table at his master's banquet.

To this feast would be bidden all the gentry and nobility of the neighbourhood, as well as those knights who had come from a distance to take part in or witness the passage-of-arms. These nobles would be arrayed in long robes of the richest material, trimmed with the most costly furs. This robe reached from shoulders to feet, while about the shoulders was draped a "rhen" or tippet; the shoes had tremendously long points, which were fastened up just below the knee with gold chains.

On the board, around which the guests found accommodation in handsomely fashioned chairs, would be placed various game pasties, fruits, and other delicacies. Great joints of meat and venison, from which each guest carved with his own knife, were carried round by the serving-men. The silver goblets of the guests were kept filled with all sorts of curious foreign wines; while for the special pleasure of the wealthy Saxons, such liquors as mead, ale, cider, morat (made of honey flavoured with the juice of crushed mulberries), and pigment (a spiced wine sweetened with honey) were supplied. Of these beverages the Saxons were very fond.

Although the Norman knights were good trenchermen and hardy drinkers, yet the same taint of gluttony and drunkenness has never attached to them as it did to the Saxons. One great delicacy of the Norman table was the "Karum pie," made of nightingales and beccaficoes.

At the conclusion of the feast the conversation would naturally turn on the doughty deeds done and vows accomplished in the lists; meanwhile the wine-cup would circulate freely and many a hearty toast be given and received, while the minstrels trolled their lays to amuse the company and the jester cracked his jokes.

The minstrels are worthy of especial note, as it is to their ballads and lays that we owe so much of the informa-

tion we have of the England of the Middle Ages; known diversely as minstrels, minnesingers, troubadours, trouvères, scalds, or bards, they toured the country from end to end, giving of their tales and ballads to rich and poor alike in exchange for a few coins and a night's lodging and food; always welcome wheresoever they went, be it the great lord's feudal castle, the cottar's humble dwelling, or the bowery of branches in the greenwood which formed the home of the Kempery-man's¹ band.

To all and sundry would the minstrel poet sing—for money if he could get it, or if not, why, then, just for the love of singing and to give others pleasure. How is it that Rudyard Kipling has it in “The Last Rhyme of True Thomas”?

“And some they give me the good red gold,
And some they give me the white money,
And some they give me a clout o' meal,
For they be people o' low degree.

And the song I sing for the counted gold,
The same I sing for the white money,
But best I sing for the clout o' meal
That simple people given me.”²

And so it has been since the world began, for your true poet will ever give of his best for the easing of the poor man's lot and the kisses of the little children.

To the singing of the bards and the pure and noble thoughts that they inspired in men's minds there is no doubt that many of the most heroic deeds of chivalry are directly attributable.

One thing I should like to point out for the reader's consideration, which is, that never has Great Britain's prosperity been greater than in the days when the leisure of her people has been given up to healthy open-air exercises and games. Consider, for instance, the time of the great victories of Crecy and Agincourt, when

¹ “Kempery-man” was the Saxon name for an outlaw, who was styled by the Normans “a knight-errant.”

² *The Seven Seas*, by Rudyard Kipling (Methuen, London); quoted by permission.

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every village throughout the country boasted its archery butts; or the defeat of the Spanish Armada, when quarter-staff and single-stick were practised throughout the land, while Drake even insisted upon finishing a game of bowls before setting sail to meet the foe. Coming to the days of Dettingen, Ramillies, and Malplaquet, do we not find that the country fairs were at the zenith of their fame? And even later still, Trafalgar and Waterloo, was it not at this period that the boxing-ring was most popular, when the English were a hard-fighting, hard-drinking, and hard-riding nation? Is it not remembered that in the Peninsular campaign hounds and hunters were sent out to the troops for the pleasure of the officers? And in old pictures of the battle of Waterloo, the Duke of Wellington is depicted galloping up to the Guards after



the victory waving a hunting-horn in his hand, while he exclaims, "What will they say to this in England?"

The stern spirit of these old heroes of our race is magnificently portrayed in Mr Henry Newbolt's lyric poem, "Admirals All," from which I shall take the liberty of quoting two verses:—

"Splinters were flying above, below,
When Nelson sailed the Sound:
'Mark you, I wouldn't be elsewhere now,'
Said he, 'for a thousand pound!'
The Admiral's signal bade him fly,
But he wickedly wagged his head,
He clapped the glass to his sightless eye,
And 'I'm damned if I see it,' he said.

Admirals all they said their say
 (The echoes are ringing still),
Admirals all they went their way
 To the haven under the hill.
But they left us a kingdom none can take,
 The realm of the circling sea,
To be ruled by the rightful sons of Blake
 And the Rodneys yet to be.”¹

I ask you, ye people of England, what are we doing to keep this glorious heritage? Can ye look back and consider our disgraceful defeat at Stockholm in 1912 and yet say that we stand where our forefathers stood in Nelson's day? But what can one expect of this milk-and-water, cigarette-smoking generation, bedecked in rainbow socks and waisted coats? But of this more anon!

Having reviewed the tourneys and yeomen games of that time—which latter, incidentally, remained more or less the staple form of amusement of the lower classes right up to the early nineteenth century—we now come to the boxing-ring and the prize-fights of the time of the Corinthians, which, in my opinion, did much for the betterment of the English sporting character.

¹ *The Island Race*, by Henry Newbolt (Elkin Mathews); quoted by permission.

CHAPTER VI

THE ENGLISH PRIZE-RING IN THE DAYS OF THE CORINTHIANS

PROBABLY at no time in our national history have we been better off in almost every way than in the days when the prize-ring flourished and the love of sport was at its height throughout the land. Men would bet upon anything for the sheer love of sport (for this remark I am prepared to be severely criticised), and maybe their tastes were a little on the brutal side, and no doubt terrier-fights and mains with game-cocks are to be severely condemned. No doubt, also, the prize-ring furnished a most revolting spectacle, according to modern notions; but it must be remembered that those Corinthians who loved so well to watch a hard-fought fight were just as willing to strip off their long, many-caped coats, toss aside their quaint, curly brimmed top-hats, and "put up their hands," as they were to back another man's chance.

Then, as now, many of the scum and riff-raff of the nation were attracted to the ring-side, as were the noblest in the land; but surely the pugilists themselves are not to be blamed for this. Where can one find a more unsavoury crowd than at a race-meeting? And yet no one would dream of condemning the pure-bred and highly trained racehorse for this deplorable circumstance. So why blame the professional boxer, who at least has the merit that his occupation forces him to lead a clean and healthy life?

In a book such as this, which portrays the gradual evolution of the modern Olympic Games from the very birth of

the world, anything which will serve as a link between the dim and distant past and the present must be of the greatest importance and interest; therefore boxing, as being analogous to the use of the cestus among the Greeks in ancient times, should have a special significance.

Boxing is undoubtedly the outcome of the protective instinct of the human animal in making use of the most obvious weapon with which Nature has supplied him; nor can there be any more efficacious and powerful natural weapon than man's bare arm, provided always that mere muscular strength and brawn have scientific knowledge of the manly art to back the blow. Added to this, a man who knows how to use his fists very rarely comes to grief, while he is frequently kept out of trouble because he has learned to rely on his stark strength and skill alone, instead of having recourse to the doubtful advantage of using fire-arms or the sword.

In the year 1791 pugilism was at the zenith of its fame in the British isles. What a blessing this was can only be realised by a comparison of the happy lot of the British race, who settled their disputes with a few hard knocks and then parted the best of friends, with life on the Continent, where duelling and even assassination were very prevalent.

One cannot but admire the hardy spirit of our nation at the end of the eighteenth century, and feel how much more honourable was their method of settling a dispute as compared with the doubtful practice of duelling, which in many cases degenerated into mere bullying rather than an honourable contest—in proof of which one has only to instance the disgraceful career of the French bravo Mirabeau, who led a debauched and dissolute life, seducing the wives and daughters of his friends, and then offering the fathers and brothers the very doubtful satisfaction of a duel, which usually resulted fatally for the wronged party. Mirabeau, in the course of a thoroughly bad and vicious life, is said to have fought no fewer than a hundred and twenty duels, many of which resulted fatally for his opponents, nor could it have been much consolation to their relatives, when their

loved one was brought home dead or severely wounded, that he had fought for their honour. How different was the case



in England, where the most serious injury likely to result was a black eye or broken jaw!

I feel that this work would not be complete without a few words as to the origin of "the noble art" of pugilism, which derives its name from the Greek *πύξ*, Latin *pugilatus*, the art of fighting with the fist (*pugnus*).

As will have been gathered from the early parts of this volume, the Greeks were the first people to cultivate boxing as a scientific pastime, the youth of the nation receiving instruction from skilled masters at the various gymnasia and palæstra erected for that purpose throughout the land. Nor was the great game confined to the common people (*οἱ πολλοί*); rulers, nobles, and even princes frequently donned the cestus to exercise their limbs.

At first the fighting took place only with the naked fists, but later the cestus came into use. This weapon—for such it undoubtedly was—has already been fully described, but the following quotation from Dryden's *Virgil* is most interesting:—

“ He threw

Two pond'rous gauntlets down, in open view;
Gauntlets which Erix wont in fight to wield,
And sheath his hands within the listed field.
With fear and wonder seiz'd, the crowd beholds
The gloves of death,—with sev'n distinguished folds
Of tough bulls' hides; the space within is spread
With iron or with loads of heavy lead.

Dares himself was daunted at the sight,
 Renounc'd his challenge, and refused to fight.
 Astonish'd at their weight, the hero stands,
 And pois'd the pond'rous engines in his hands."

In order that the contests might be further prolonged, a sort of head-covering was invented which protected the temporal bones, arteries, and ears. This covering was fastened under the chin or behind the head, and was made of bull's-hide, strongly quilted and studded with lumps of iron. This headpiece was known as the amphotides.

According to Plutarch, pugilism was the most ancient of the Hellenic games.

Pollux, the brother of Castor, is said to have been a very hardy fighter; but the best account of a cestus match in ancient times is described by Virgil as having taken place between Entellus and Dares.

Coming down to somewhat more modern times, we learn of King Richard the Third of England (Richard Crook-back) "that he was uncommonly expert, either on foot or horse-back, in displaying a variety of manly feats—such as drawing the bow, raising the sling, or throwing the javelin; but particularly distinguished with a *clenched fist*, when opposed to an antagonist, by the extreme potency of his arm."

It was in the reign of George the First that pugilism really began to be a national feature of English life. Many have told us that it was to Broughton that the noble art owed its inception, but I think that one Fig, a native of Thame in Oxfordshire, who afterwards came to London and established a sort of primitive *salle d'armes* in Mary-le-bonne, was the real inceptor. This Fig was a noted master of the sword and single-stick, and to these two sports he added an ever-increasing knowledge of boxing, and finally opened a school in Oxford Road for the teaching of these three arts.

Fig won many notable victories over Ned Sutton, the pipe-maker of Gravesend (by whom, incidentally, he was defeated once out of three matches, and this was the only defeat he ever suffered), Tim Buck, Bob Stokes, and many others.

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On occasion Fig was also honoured by the royal command to spar before his Majesty King George II. A famous pupil of Fig's was Bill Flanders, who fought a tremendous battle with Chris Clarkson ("the Old Soldier") at the Amphitheatre in 1723.

The gatherings at Fig's school were graced not only by the pick of "the fancy," but also by members of the nobility.

He died between the years 1734 and 1740.

It may be fairly conceded that Fig set the ball rolling, but in his day methods were very rough-and-ready and the use of gloves unknown.

Perhaps the most important battle ever fought at Fig's Amphitheatre was when the supremacy of English boxing was threatened by a Venetian gondolier, who came to this country well backed by his countrymen and with a great reputation for a knack of breaking his opponent's jawbone.

Fig was approached by "the fancy" to know if a likely man could be found to match the Venetian. "Found!" said Fig with a broad smile and closing his left eye; "ay! my masters, plenty; but I don't know, d'ye see, as how that 'ere's truth about his breaking so many of his countrymen's jawbones with his fist. Howsomever, *that's* no matter; he can't break Bob Whitaker's jawbone, if he had a sledgehammer in his hand. And if Bob must knock under, why, before this outlandish waterman shall rule the roast, I'll give him a 'Fig' to chaw, which, perhaps, he'll find some trouble in swallowing!"

I have been able to get an exact description of this fight, which took place in Fig's Amphitheatre, from *Boxiana*, written by Mr Pierce Egan in 1818, which description, as well as that of the fight between Whitaker and Nat Peartree, I propose giving in detail:—

"The important moment at length arrived, and, according to all report, it was by far the most splendid company and the politest house of the kind that was ever seen at Fig's Amphitheatre.

"The stage was ordered to be cleared, when an awful silence prevailed in the anxiety manifested for the 'set to.'

The Venetian mounted with smiles of confidence, and was greeted welcome by loud plaudits from his countrymen and partisans, and instantly began to strip—his giant-like arms claimed universal astonishment, and his size in general struck terror; and even Capt. Godfrey observes, ‘that his heart yearned for his countryman!’ Bob appeared, cool and steady, in a few seconds afterwards, and was cheered with huzzas. He eyed the Gondolier with firmness, and, quite undismayed, threw off his clothes in an instant, when the attack commenced. The Venetian pitched himself forward with his right leg, and his arm full extended, and, before Whitaker was aware of his design, he received a blow



on the side of the head, so powerful in its effect as to capsize him over the stage, which was remarkable for its height. Whitaker's fall was desperate indeed, as he dashed completely against the ground; which circumstance would not have taken place but for the grandeur of the audience, whose prices for admission were so high on that day as to exclude the common people, who generally sat on the ground and formed a line round the stage. It was then all clear, and Bob had nothing to stop him but the bottom. The bets ran high, and the foreigners vociferated loudly indeed on behalf of the Venetian, and flattered themselves that Whitaker would scarcely be able to come again, from the desperate blow and fall he had received, and sported their cash freely in laying the odds thick against him; but

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Bob was not to be told out so soon, and jumped upon the stage, like a gamecock, to renew the attack. Sparring now was all at an end; and Whitaker found that something must be done to render the Venetian's long arm useless, or he must lose the fight; so, without further ceremony, he made a little stoop, ran boldly in beyond the heavy mallet, and, with one 'English peg' in the stomach (quite a new thing to foreigners), brought him on his back. The tables were then turned, the sporting men laughing heartily, and the foreigners a little chapfallen. The Venetian showed symptoms of uneasiness—was quite sick—and, his wind being touched, he was scarcely to his time. Bob now punished him in fine style, drove the Venetian all over the stage, and soon gave him a leveller. The odds shifted fast in favour of Whitaker, and the foreigners displayed some terrible long faces! The Gondolier was completely puzzled, and, in the course of a few rounds, the conceit was so taken out of him, that he lost all guard of his person, and was compelled to give in—to the no small chagrin of the foreigners, who were properly cleaned out upon this occasion; but the Venetian had the mortification to retire in disgrace, after his vain boasting, and with a good milling; or as Capt. Godfrey concludes, 'The blow in the stomach carried too much of the English rudeness for him to bear, and finding himself so unmannerly used, he scorned to have any more doings with his slovenly fist.'

"Fig was so enraptured with the elegance of the audience, and, not wishing to let so good an opportunity slip, instantly mounted the stage, and addressed the spectators nearly to the following purport: 'Gentlemen, perhaps as how you may think that I have picked out the best man in London to beat this here foreigner; but if you will come this day se'nnight, I'll produce a man that shall beat Bob Whitaker by fair hitting in ten minutes.' It had the desired effect by the company proving as great and as fine as the week before, and who came to see whether Fig was not trifling with them, it being considered a difficult task to beat such a 'bottom' man as Whitaker in so short a space of time.

On the day appointed the Amphitheatre, as before, was crowded at an early hour, and poor Whitaker's laurels were doomed to be but of short duration. Nat Peartree was the man looked out to deprive him of his honours, and who was considered a most admirable boxer; and had he not lost a finger in a desperate conflict, it was supposed that Peartree was a match for any of the pugilists. He was famous for fighting at the face and putting in his blows with great strength; yet felt doubtful at being able to beat Whitaker by force, as the latter had proved himself on many occasions a most enormous glutton, and therefore cunningly determined to fight at his eyes. The event proved Peartree's judgment to be correct, for in about six minutes he had directed his aims so well, that Whitaker was shut out from daylight, by both his eyes being closed up. In this distressed situation he became an object of pity, by being completely at the mercy of his antagonist; when poking about awhile for his man, and finding him not, he wisely gave in, with these odd words, 'Dam'me, I'm not beat, but what signifies when I cannot see my man?'

During Fig's lifetime the amphitheatres where boxing, foil and sword play, and cudgelling were to be seen were regularly advertised, encouraged, and countenanced by the magistrates as being likely to engender a brave national spirit. The audiences were composed of the noble and great as well as the poor and obscure. True, the prize-ring may have bred idleness and extravagance among the vulgar, but what sport is there to which this stigma does not attach? Take modern-day professional football, for instance.

Quoting from one of Fig's many biographers: "Fig was the Atlas of the sword, and may he remain the gladiating statue! In him strength, resolution, and unparalleled judgment conspired to form a matchless master. There was a majesty shone in his countenance, and blazed in all his actions, beyond all I ever saw. His right leg bold and firm, and his left, which could hardly ever be disturbed, gave him the surprising advantage already proved, and struck his adversary with despair and panic. He had a peculiar way of stepping

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in a parry. He knew his arm and its just time of moving, put a firm faith in that, and never let his adversary escape his parry. He was just as much a greater master than any other I ever saw, as he was a greater judge of time and measure."

After the death of Fig the English prize-ring appears to have passed through a period of grave depression, until the famous Jack Broughton came to the fore and, realising the way in which a good fillip might be given to both the practice and patronage of the noble art, drew up the following advertisement, which appeared in the *Daily Advertiser* on 1st February 1747:—

"*N.B.* Mr Broughton proposes, with proper assistance, to open an Academy, at his house, in the Haymarket, for the instruction of those who are willing to be initiated in the mystery of boxing, where the whole theory and practice of that truly BRITISH art, with all the various stops, blows, cross-buttocks, etc., incident to combatants, will be fully taught and explained; and that persons of quality and distinction may not be debarred from entering into a course of those lectures, they will be given with the utmost tenderness and regard to the frame and constitution of the pupil, for which reason *mufflers* are provided that will effectually secure them from the inconveniency of black eyes, broken jaws, and bloody noses."

Broughton in his early days was a waterman, then became a Yeoman of the Guard, and finally came into great prominence as a pugilist, being well backed by "the fancy." At first he exhibited his prowess in Taylor's booth; but this environment was not at all to the liking of his wealthy patrons, who speedily intimated that if he would open an academy on the lines of that run by the late Mr Fig the money would be forthcoming to back the venture. Needless to say, Broughton was only too ready to take advantage of so good an offer, and proceeded at once with the erection of a building in Hanway Street, Oxford Street. The accommodation comprised boxes, pit, and gallery, with a large stage for the pugilists. The building was known as Broughton's

New Amphitheatre, and was formally opened on 10th March 1743.

A public notice was then issued which ran as follows :—

AT BROUGHTON'S NEW AMPHITHEATRE,

Oxford Street,

The back of the late Mr Fig's,

On Tuesday next the 13th instant,

Will be Exhibited

THE TRUE ART OF BOXING

By the eight famed following men, viz. :—

Abraham Evans.

— Sweep.

— Belas.

— Glover.

— Roger.

— Allen.

Robert Spikes, and

Harry Gray, the clog-maker.

The above eight men are to be brought on the stage, and to be matched according to the approbation of the gentlemen who shall be pleased to honour them with their company.

N.B.—There will be a BATTLE-ROYAL between the

NOTED BUCKHORSE

and seven or eight more, after which there will be several BYE-BATTLES by others.

Gentlemen are therefore desired to come by times ; the doors will be open by nine ; the champions mount at eleven ; and no person is to pay more than A SHILLING.

This affair passed off with great success, and Broughton's management was firmly established. He had got together a strong company of pugilists for the entertainment of his patrons. For the better conduct of the matches at his Amphitheatre, Broughton drew up the following rules, which were approved by his patrons and agreed to by the pugilists on 10th August 1743 :—

1. That a square of a yard be chalked in the middle of the stage ; and every fresh set-to after a fall, or being parted from the rails, each second is to bring his man to the side of the square, and place him opposite to the other ; and till they are fairly set-to at the lines, it shall not be lawful for the one to strike the other.
2. That in order to prevent any disputes, the time a man

lies after a fall, if the second does not bring his man to the side of the square, within the space of half a minute, he shall be deemed a beaten man.

3. That in every main battle, no person whatever shall be upon the stage, except the principals and their seconds; the same rule to be observed in bye-battles, except that in the latter, Mr Broughton is allowed to be upon the stage to keep decorum, and to assist gentlemen in getting their places; provided always, he does not interfere in the battle; and whoever presumes to infringe these rules, to be turned immediately out of the house. Everybody is to quit the stage as soon as the champions are stripped, before they set-to.
4. That no champion be deemed beaten, unless he fails coming up to the line in the limited time; or that his own second declares him beaten. No second is to be allowed to ask his man's adversary any questions, or advise him to give-out.
5. That in bye-battles, the winning man to have two-thirds of the money given, which shall be publicly divided upon the stage, notwithstanding any private agreements to the contrary.
6. To prevent disputes, in every main battle, the principals shall, on the coming on the stage, choose from among the gentlemen present two umpires, who shall absolutely decide all disputes that may arise about the battle; and if the two umpires cannot agree, the said umpires to choose a third, who is to determine it.
7. That no person is to hit his adversary when he is down, or seize him by the ham, the breeches, or any part below the waist; a man on his knees to be reckoned down.

As Mr Egan has it, "These rules may be called the data of boxing."

Throughout his most distinguished and victorious career Broughton's chief backer and most liberal patron was the

Duke of Cumberland. An interesting anecdote is told of how on one occasion Broughton accompanied his Royal Highness on a visit to Berlin, where his patron pointed out to him a very fine company of Frederick the Great's grenadiers with the remark, "Well, Broughton, how



would you fancy any of these for a set-to?" Whereupon the doughty Jack replied, "Why, your Royal Highness, I should have no objection to fight the whole regiment; only be kind enough to allow me a breakfast between each battle."

Although Broughton had reached the ripe old age of eighty-five when he died at Walcot Place, Lambeth—where his body was interred in the parish churchyard,—his good fortune did not last him any longer than 11th April 1750, when he lost a battle to Slack, and incidentally the patronage and favour of the Duke of Cumberland. It came about in this way.

During eighteen years Broughton had reigned as undisputed champion of England, and then ceased to fight for some time, no challengers for the title being forthcoming. During this time he let himself get thoroughly out of condition. In the year 1750 Broughton attended a race-meeting at Hounslow, and there he met a butcher named Slack, who behaved to the champion in anything but a respectful

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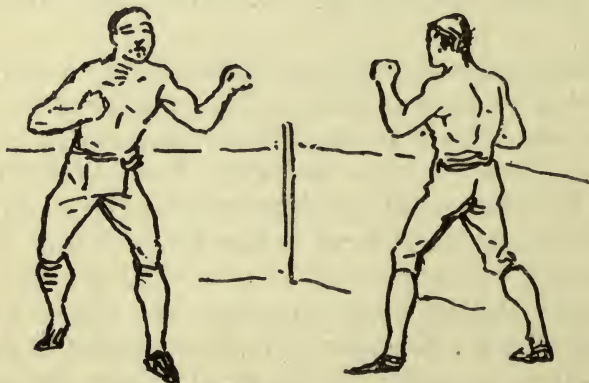
manner. This so incensed Broughton that he threatened to instantly thrash the offender with a horsewhip he had in his hand unless an immediate apology was made. But



apologise Slack would not, and to everybody's surprise he challenged Broughton to defend his title. The challenge was instantly accepted, and a match arranged. So certain was the champion of the result that he would not take the trouble to train even in the most desultory manner, and herein lay the one mistake of a truly brilliant

career. So sure, indeed, was Broughton, of winning, that on the eve of the battle he sent his opponent ten guineas not to break his engagement.

The day of the match arrived, and the pugilists appeared in the ring before a large and brilliant company. So obvious was the superiority of the champion in the first round that



ten to one was freely laid against the challenger. But the old maxim that "no fight is won until the man is counted out" proved true, and, after being severely punished for some time, Slack rallied all his forces and landed a flush hit

smack between the champion's eyes, which very effectively closed both his "peepers." This appeared to absolutely stupefy Broughton, who groped blindly round the ring for his antagonist instead of stepping and hitting in his wonted manner.

The Duke of Cumberland, who was present, exclaimed, "What are you about, Broughton? You can't fight—you're beat!" To which the champion replied, "I can't see my man, your Highness—I'm blind, but not beat. Only let me be placed before my antagonist, and he shall not gain the day yet." But it was not to be. Broughton, who was very gross after lying fallow for so long, bled profusely at every blow, while his flesh swelled to an amazing degree.

As may be imagined, Slack was not slow to follow up his lucky advantage, and in fourteen minutes it was all over—the champion was beaten, and the challenger pocketed close on £600 from the gate-money alone.

The Duke of Cumberland was furious, for he had lost thousands of pounds in bets, and declared that his protégé had sold him. He withdrew his patronage, and shortly afterwards the authorities closed Broughton's Amphitheatre; this was no doubt due to his former patron's adverse influence. Broughton never fought again.

For four years after this amazing happening boxing was almost a dead letter, until a great match was fought at Horleston in Norfolk between Slack and a Frenchman named Pettit, which was won by the former in twenty-five minutes.

During the next years there were many fighters, but no teachers of the noble art until Mendoza put in an appearance and began to give instruction in methods peculiarly his own. Dan Mendoza got his early hints when quite a lad from Richard Humphries, the "Gentleman Boxer."

A great battle took place between these two men at Odiham in Hampshire for 400 guineas, on a raised twenty-four-foot stage, on 9th January 1788. A huge company assembled. The ring and entrances to the paddock were kept by a regular army of pugilists armed with stout oak

cudgels, in the ranks of which were such celebrated characters as Dunn, Ryan, and Tring. But in spite of all that the



strong men could do, the crowd at last broke through and the paddock was literally flooded with a seething mass of humanity. None the less, the ring was preserved.

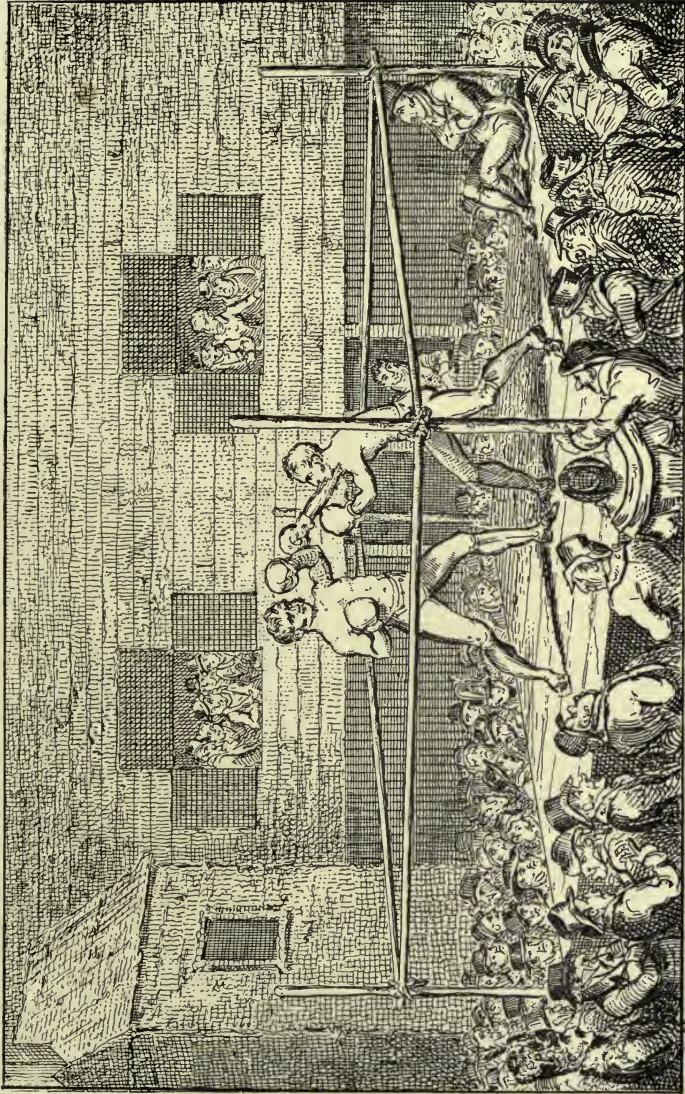
Upon the appearance of the combatants order was quickly restored, and all settled down to watch the spectacle.

Humphries took the ring first, accompanied by Mr Allen (umpire), Tom Johnson (second), and Tring (bottle-holder). They were greeted with roars of approbation, which had hardly died down when fresh cheering broke out on the appearance of Mendoza, followed by Mr Moravia (umpire), David Benjamin (second), and Jacobs (bottle-holder).

The fight commenced, and for a long time both parties worked scientifically for an opening, great care being needed as the stage was thoroughly slippery from a shower of rain which fell just before twelve (the fight started at twenty minutes past one).

Humphries, who was wearing silk stockings, could hardly stand upon his feet and so had much the worse of the opening rounds. On changing his silk for worsted, however, he found his paces better and soon began to forge ahead.

The contest lasted twenty-eight minutes fifty-four seconds, and was only brought to a close by the Jew being heavily thrown and so severely spraining his ankle that he fainted and had to be carried from the ring. Both men exhibited



Drawn by J. S. S. S. S.

Drawn by J. S. S. S.

A Sparring Match at the Fives Court in the early nineteenth century.

grit and style throughout, and were very highly commended by the spectators for their courage and address.

The match has been particularly mentioned as it brought the noble art to a much higher position than it had hitherto occupied. The newspapers spoke most highly of the battle, while pamphlets setting forth the advantages of boxing were freely circulated and pictures of the match eagerly purchased.

It became the fashion for all Englishmen to acquire the art, the Corinthians came into prominence, while sparring matches were the order of the day at all the theatres. Amongst the noble patrons of the art were now numbered H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and the Dukes of York and Clarence.

Between the years 1761 and 1783 the title of champion of England changed hands nearly a dozen times.

To a certain degree contemporary with Mendoza was Mr John Jackson. He beat Mendoza in a great and hard-fought fight of nine rounds at Homchurch, Essex, on 15th April 1795, and for some twenty or thirty years afterwards remained the acknowledged head of the boxing fraternity. In addition to an all-surpassing knowledge of his profession, he had all the attributes of a cultured gentleman: he was a brilliant conversationalist and a finished *raconteur*, so that one may well believe that his rooms at 13 Bond Street were eagerly frequented by the scions of the nobility anxious to obtain a knowledge of the fistic art. Mr Jackson's rooms were open only three days a week, and here it was that almost all points of dispute in connection with the prize-ring were settled, and here also the arrangements for nearly all the great matches were concluded.

As Jackson's reputation grew, it was only at his own rooms that he would display his prowess. During his sway as king of the ring the sport gained even greater popularity than it had hitherto enjoyed. In the year 1814, at the conclusion of the negotiations for the peace of Europe, many foreign princes and dignitaries came to England on a visit to the Prince Regent. Many spectacles and entertainments

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were planned for the distinguished visitors, but we are told that none interested them more than an exhibition of sparring arranged by Lord Lowther at his house in Pall Mall. This exhibition was held on 15th June 1814, when there were present as the guests of honour the Emperor of Russia and Generals Blucher and Platoff. So delighted were the visitors with the hardihood shown by the contestants that they asked for a fresh trial of skill to be arranged for the following Friday, when Jackson, Belcher, Cribb, Richmond, Painter, and many others occupied the ring, to the great delight of the persons above referred to, and the King of Prussia, Prince-Royal of Prussia, Princes Frederick and William of Prussia, and the Prince of Mecklenburg, who were also present. At this time Cribb held the English championship.

In 1804 the great Tom Belcher made his debut, and for many years after was the cynosure of all eyes as one of



the gamest men who ever tossed his hat across the ropes into a ring.

It was during the lifetime of Jackson that the Fives Court became the centre of fashion for all sparring matches, and it was here that so many laudable benefits were given. It is only

fair to state that in any case of national distress the pugilists were the very first to lend their aid by getting up a benefit to help the sufferers—as witness the benefit for the Lancashire Weavers, held on 8th May 1826.

The Fives Court, in St Martin's Street, Leicester Fields, was a building well adapted for sparring matches, and afforded comfortable accommodation for at least a thousand persons. At first a roped-in enclosure on the ground formed the ring, but later on Richmond suggested to Tom Cribb

that a raised stage would be a great advantage to the spectators. A temporary platform was therefore erected some four feet above the ground.

The doors opened at two o'clock, and admission was only to be had by tickets, the price of which was three shillings each.

All the proceedings were properly carried out, and no one could obtain the use of the Fives Court for his benefit unless he first obtained the permission of Mr. Jackson.

Richmond was the first boxer to appear at the Fives Court without his clothes, in order that his pupils might the more easily follow the actions of his limbs and muscles.

In 1814 the Pugilistic Club was formed for the purpose of "promoting and carrying on those principles of hardihood and courage which have distinguished the British character, and to check the progress of that effeminacy which wealth is too apt to produce."

The Club raised and subscribed large sums of money to provide purses to be fought for.

At the Thatched-House Tavern, on Saturday, 22nd May 1814, the inaugural dinner of the Club was held under the chairmanship of Sir Henry Smith, Bart. Among many other famous pugilists present, mention may be made of Gully, the champion of England, Mr Jackson, and Tom Belcher. There were present also upwards of fifty members of the new Club; this membership was soon increased to one hundred and twenty, the members having the right to wear a uniform dress consisting of blue coats and yellow kerseymere waistcoats bearing the monogram P.C. on the buttons.

The Club would not countenance a higher subscription purse than fifty guineas nor a lower one than ten guineas.

Great thanks were due to the Club for their unflagging efforts in the exposure of all "crosses" or sold battles, and the driving from the prize-ring of all persons guilty of such malpractices.

Now, although the Fives Court and other places in town were used for sparring matches, most of the great fights

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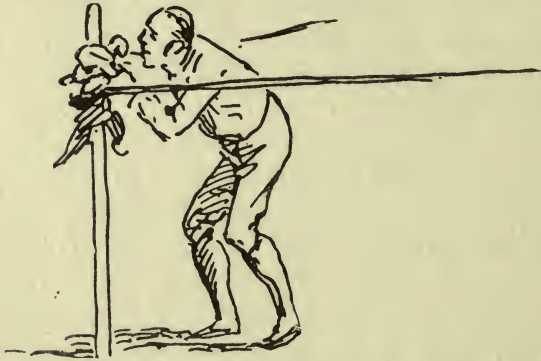
took place in the country, "the fancy" having frequently to travel many miles, and even then at the last moment to move on to a fresh rendezvous on account of the stringency with which the authorities began to enforce the laws against prize-fighting. The following extract from a very old edition of *Boxiana*, by Mr Pierce Egan, will show the difficulties followers of the ring had to contend with in 1822; this matter was written on the subject of a match being arranged between Spring and Neat:—

"The above pugilistic contest excited an unusual degree of interest throughout the numerous sporting circles in the kingdom, in consequence of the repeated disappointments the Fancy has experienced by forfeitures and other unexpected circumstances. Great doubts were also expressed at the last moment, and several bets were likewise laid that no fight would take place between Spring and Neat. Within a few days, too, of the appointed time, some of the beaks of the counties of Berks, Wilts, and Somerset discovered much bad taste in issuing their fakements to prevent an exhibition of this branch of 'the fine Arts' being displayed at any of the places alluded to: and the above 'face painters' were compelled, contrary to their love of good manners, to push off *sans cérémonie*. The Fancy were thus at fault and full of grief, to ascertain the right road. Mr Jackson's château at Pimlico was literally besieged by the Corinthians on the Saturday previous to the fight, May 17, 1823; and the whole of the '*darkey*,' his knocker was continually in motion, so great was the anxiety and inquiries after the mill. It was more like the fate of two nations contending for glory, than a mere prize-battle between two of the best natured, harmless fellows in the kingdom. Pierce Egan's 'tiny crib' had also lots of the above '*Cheapside customers*' on this occasion; and the coves of the sporting lush cribs were likewise bored to death. Although the Kids obtained their answers for nothing, the 'Don't know!' gave more offence than satisfaction. At length the mist was dispelled, the office given for Weyhill, Hampshire, and the mugs of the Amateurs indicated 'all happiness.' The inns

were immediately scoured for places by the stage-coaches ; and, at peep of day, on Monday morning, the roads from Gloucester, Newbury, Winchester, Bristol, Southampton, London, etc., were covered with vehicles of every description, filled with Amateurs, rattling along to arrive in time at the scene of action. By five o'clock in the afternoon not a bed could be procured at Andover, although a sovereign per head was offered for a snooze. The *floor-ing* system was obliged to be adopted by the hitherto *down-y* ones, and a carpet was considered as a great luxury, to envelop their sporting frames. The principal taverns at Andover were filled with persons of the highest quality in the kingdom ; and both men and *prads* were obliged to put up with any shelter that could be found for them. The little towns and villages contiguous to Andover were equally overflowing with company ; and the Bonifaces to keep in character with the fighting scene, proved themselves such 'good ones,' as to hit their customers so very hard, that must prevent their coming again to the nailing scratch. Thousands of 'Kids' were on the road all night. The Mayor and Corporation of Andover, it seems, were ear-wigged by a few canting Beaks, to spoil the sport of the Amateurs ; which inevitably must have done the town a great injury respecting '*blunt*' matters. But it wouldn't G, and the gents alluded to possessed too much generosity to punish the peaceable inhabitants of the neighbourhood, who have to pay their rents and raise their taxes, by depriving them of making a 'little bit of money' in an honest way, when such a chance might never occur again in Hampshire. Hinckley Downs, the situation where the battle took place, was delightfully picturesque. A hill at the back of the field formed an amphitheatre, not unlike Epsom Races, and upwards of thirty thousand spectators had a fine view of the fight, and amongst them numerous well-dressed females. So many swells were never before seen round the ring, which, under the superintendence of Mr Jackson, was excellent. At one o'clock, Tuesday, May 20, 1823, Neat, arm-in-arm with his backer, Mr Harrison, and Belcher, followed by Harmer, threw up his

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hat in the ring amidst thunders of applause. About ten minutes afterwards Spring, with his backer, Mr Sant, and Painter, appeared, Cribb waiting for them. Spring very coolly walked up to the ropes and dropped his beaver within them. He then shook hands with Neat, saying, 'I hope you are well.' 'I am very well, thank you; I hope you are,' was the reply of Neat. Spring was rather the favourite, for choice, on the ground, and rather the best in condition. The colours, an orange yellow for Neat, were tied to the stakes by Belcher, the blue for Spring placed over them by Tom Cribb. Previous to the commence-



ment of the battle, Mr Jackson entered the ring, and thus addressed the spectators: 'Gentlemen, I have to inform you, that no persons but the umpires and referee can be stationed close to the ropes. I have therefore to request that every gentleman will retire to some distance from the ring; and also, if necessity requires it, give me your assistance to keep the ground clear, to prevent confusion, and to have a fair fight. I have refused to be referee, that I may walk about and attend to the ring' (Bravo and applause). This address had the desired effect—the gentlemen retired to their places, the good consequences of which were, that every individual had an uninterrupted view of the fight, and not the slightest disorder occurred.

“*First Round.*—Everything being arranged to the satisfaction of both parties, the office was given for peeling. The interesting moment had now arrived; all doubts and

fears as to a fight were at an end ; and the aspiring daring ambition of Spring to obtain the Championship was about to be put to the test. The hands had also been crossed and

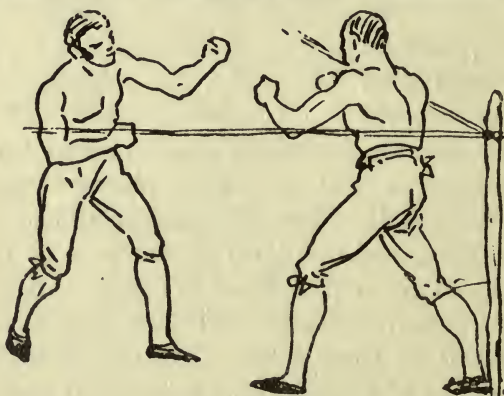
shaken together in token that no animosity existed between the parties : Glory hovered over their heads—Victory was alike in view ; and the heroes, wooing her smiles, were stripped for action. Herefordshire bidding high for the prize ; but Bristol making sure of win-



ning it. To describe the intense interest portrayed by this vast assemblage, on Neat and Spring placing themselves in attitude, is impossible. The sight was beautiful. . . .

“Spring was as fine as a star ; as strong as an ox ; light and active as a deer ; and confident as a lion. His condition was tip-top ; and, in truth, he could not have been better. Spring weighed 13 stone 3 lbs. The person of Neat was equally an object of admiration : his partisans were equally delighted with his appearance, and his frame was pronounced to have fully answered the good effects of training. Indeed, two finer young men could not have been opposed to each other ; or a more equal match made : Neat having slightly the advantage in height over his rival. Spring, cool, collected, firm, and confident, appeared at the scratch, to meet his renowned and formidable opponent, who had obtained so much notoriety by his conquest over the late terrific Gaslight-man. Neat, equally confident—nay, more if his countenance bespoke his mind, thinking it presumption for any boxer on the list to dispute his right to the enviable title of Champion, showed at the mark, ready to dismiss his antagonist by one hit for the temerity he had thus shown. A long pause of two minutes occurred in looking at each

other—dodging about for two minutes longer—Spring let fly with his left hand but no mischief was done. Neat missed the body of his opponent with his right hand.—Another long pause.—Neat aimed a tremendous blow with his right hand, which Spring stopped in great style (Applause from all parts of the ring).—A pause.—Neat again attempted his favourite slaughtering hit, which Spring parried, smiling and nodding at his opponent (Loud shouts of approbation from the spectators). Spring put down his hands but Neat did not avail himself of this chance. Spring immediately made himself up in one of the finest attitudes for administering punishment ever witnessed, and endeavoured to plant



a hit with his right hand, which Neat stopped in the most scientific manner. (The Bristolians shouting in turn 'Bravo, Neat!' and in fact applause from all parts of the ring.) Neat missed the body of Spring with his left hand. Spring now went to work, some blows were exchanged, but Spring's hits were so severe on his opponent's ribs, that he turned round. ('What do you think of that 'ere for light hitting?' a Cockney cove observed to a Bristol man who sat close to him.) They followed each other over the ring, when Spring, in retreating for some well-meant heavy blows, got into a corner close against the stake, feeling with his heel whereabouts he was situated; ('Now, that's the time,' says Tom Belcher); but the defensive position of Spring was so excellent, that he was not to be got at without great danger to Neat;

which the latter perceiving did not go near enough to do anything like terrific execution. Spring fought his way out *à la* Randall; a close ensued when Neat had nearly got Spring off his legs; but, in struggling for the throw, Spring, with the utmost dexterity, turned Neat over in his arms,



sent him on the ground, falling upon him. Between nine and ten minutes had elapsed. The 'chaff cutters' from the 'long town' were now roaring with delight.—'Spring for ever—for anything—he can fight for a day and a night into the bargain.' Seven to four for Herefordshire.

“*Second.*—The superiority displayed by Spring in the preceding round, rather alarmed the backers of Neat. They did not expect it. The 'lady's-maid fighter' as he had been libelled—the 'china-man' as he had been designated—the 'light tapper' as he had been termed, thus to set at defiance the slaughtering hitter Neat; nay, more, to turn the scales, and take the lead of him, operated rather different from a favourable omen to their feelings. A long pause occurred between the combatants. Spring stood as firm as a rock, Neat not being able to get at him. The latter, however, endeavoured to plant a hit, but it fell short. Both of the men now made themselves up for mischief and counter hits passed between them. Spring's right hand put in so severe a blow over Neat's eye that the *claret* followed it instantly. Spring exclaimed, 'First blood, Neat.' This touch confused the Bristol hero a little, but he tried to give his opponent a heavy blow, which fell short; and Spring, in return, gave him so sharp a nobber, that Neat looked round, and was nearly going down (Disapprobation). The latter collected himself together and showed

fight, when Spring fought his way into a close, fibbed Neat with the utmost ease, and sent him down. The applause here was like a roar of artillery. Two to one and 'Neat



has no chance—it's all up with him.' Spring while sitting on his second's knee observed to Painter, smiling, 'It's as right as the day; I wouldn't take a hundred pounds to one, and stand it—he can't hit me in a week.'

"*Third.*—The only chance now left to save a transfer of the Bristolians' *blunt* to the Metropolitan *kids*, it should seem, was one of those silencing hits by which Neat had acquired his milling fame, or rather of steam-engine power, to be planted on the nob of Spring, so as to spoil his science, reduce his confidence and ultimately to take the fight out of him! All the peepers of the backers of Neat were on the stretch, in anxious expectation to see the slogger put in, which was to relieve their fears, and produce a change in their favour. Shyness on both sides. Spring endeavoured to plant a heavy right-hand hit, which Neat stopped cleverly (Great applause and 'Well done, Neat!' The latter smiled at his success and Spring also observed, 'Well stopped'). Rather a long pause. The toes of the combatants were close together, and Spring not to be gammoned off his guard. Some blows were at length exchanged, and Spring received so heavy a hit on his kidneys, that his face for a moment bespoke great pain, and his arms also dropped a little. But in closing Spring had

decidedly the advantage ; and, in going down, Neat undermost. (The Springers were now gay as larks ; offering to back young WINTER to any amount.)

“ *Fourth.*—Neat, instead of going up and fighting at the head of his opponent, where, at least, he might have had a chance of planting some of his tremendous blows, never showed any signs of going in to fight. Standing off to a superior, fine-scienced boxer like Spring, almost reduced it to a certainty, that in the event he must be beaten. In his character as a smashing pugilist, his feature ought to have been to have attempted to smash his leery opponent. He could not get an opening at his length to put in any effective blows ; in fact he could not break through the guard of Spring. Neat endeavoured to plant a severe blow, which Spring stopped with the utmost ease (Great applause and ‘You’ll break his heart, Tom, if you go on that way’). Neat missed the body of Spring with his left hand (Laughing and ‘It’s of no use’ from the crowd). A short rally near the ropes in which Spring had the best of it ; and, in struggling for the throw, Neat experienced a tremendous fall, added to the whole weight of Spring on his body. (Shouting like thunder from a body of thirty thousand persons, all expressing their approbation). The *Tattersallites* were now laughing with glee that all their heavy bets were secure ; the Corinthians praising the science displayed by Spring ; the Herefordshire ‘souls’ priding themselves on their countryman ; the Cockneys on the right side of the question, forgetting the expenses of their journey and the *nailing* of the inns ; the pretty ‘petticoat visitors,’ who were on the hills enjoying the manly scene, waving their handkerchiefs, intimating ‘that none but the brave deserve the fair!’ In short everything bore the aspect of ‘happiness’ amidst this vast conglomeration of people, saving the *indexes* of the Bristolians, whose *mugs* exhibited a sort of *rainbow* appearance, but *blue* was the predominant colour.

“ *Fifth.*—Owing to the severe fall which Neat received in the last round, he attributes losing the fight. Neat

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informed Belcher (while sitting on Horner's knee) that his arm was broken; but it was previously evident to every disinterested spectator, that Neat had not a shadow of a chance—his nose bleeding, and his face punished. Neat made another stop when some blows were exchanged, and a slight rally took place and Neat broke away. The latter gave Spring a hit, and was going down but resumed his attitude (Disapprobation). Spring, to make all safe, was in no hurry to go to work, and another pause ensued. Neat as he was in the act of falling received a hit, when Spring added another one on his back. The umpires called out to Belcher and told him, 'It was a stand-up fight and Neat must take care what he was about.' 'I assure you, gentlemen,' replied Mr Jackson, 'Neat received a blow.' Here Martin offered in a very loud manner that he would bet £1000 to £100 on Spring. During this round Belcher came to the extremity of the ropes, and in a low tone of voice told Mr Jackson, Neat's arm was broken. 'I perceive it' said Mr J., 'but I shall not notice it to the other side.'

"*Sixth.*—Neat hit short at Spring's body with his left hand; holding his right in a very different position from the mode when the battle commenced. The Bristol hero was *piping* and his tongue passing rapidly in and out of his mouth, betraying symptoms of great distress. Neat, however, gave a 'boddier' to his opponent; and he also made a good stop. But in a rally he received several blows, and ultimately went down.

"*Seventh.*—Spring was as fresh as if he had not been fighting; and although it was now a guinea to a shilling, and no chance of losing, yet Spring was as careful as if he had had a giant before him. The latter got away from a blow. 'We can fight for a week in that manner,' said Belcher. 'Yes,' replied Painter, 'but we have got the General.' Neat received a severe hit on his head, and he fell down on his knees. The shouts for joy from the partisans of Spring, and the roars of approbation from the spectators in general, begged description.

"*Eighth and last.*—Neat endeavoured to plant a heavy

blow on the body of Spring, but the latter jumped away as light as a cork. A pause. Spring was satisfied he had won the battle; and, therefore, determined not to give his opponent the slightest chance towards obtaining victory.



Spring put in a hit on Neat's face; and when the latter returned he again got away. In an exchange of blows, Neat was hit down. When time was called, Neat got up and shook hands with Spring and said his arm was broken, and he could not fight any more. The battle was at an end in thirty-seven minutes."

It must not be thought that because pugilism was so popular in England in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, this was the only sport of the people. On the contrary, such pastimes as swimming, running, jumping, wrestling, and rowing were all exceedingly well known and much practised.

In the very early years of the nineteenth century the great Captain Barclay lived and flourished. From all accounts he must have been one of the greatest trainers of all time.

Even among the pugilists themselves all forms of athletics would seem to have been extensively practised. There is, for instance, the case of Tom Cannon, who was born at Eton on 14th March 1790, a very fine boxer in his day and the winner of innumerable short-distance races into the bargain.

In those good old days the man of his hands—and for

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that matter any athlete, no matter what his particular forte might be—was respected and honoured, as one readily gathers from the fact that many well-known pugilists were asked to be present at the Coronation on 24th July 1821, the account of which appears in *Boxiana* as follows:—

“The Fancy at Westminster Hall, July 24, 1821. The united efforts of:

Cribb	Richmond	Tom Owen	Crawley.
Spring	Ben Byrne	Josh Hudson	Curtis
Belcher	Harmer	Oliver	Medley
Carter	H. Lee	H. Holt	Purcell
	Sampson and Bill Eales		

under the superintendence of Mr Jackson assisted by Mr Watson, to render the entrance to the above magnificent place easy of access, and without danger to the numerous visitors, were crowned with complete success. Their courage, upon that occasion, was well applied, towards rendering the most prompt assistance to the timid female; and their civility of conduct, and good nature to all parties, procured these scientific boxers the praises of all spectators who viewed Westminster Hall. Lord Gwydyr also attended in person, with the most persevering and impartial attention to give satisfaction to 100,000 persons who passed through the Hall during the week, and we are happy to say not a single accident happened, owing to the regulations and plans his lordship adopted. The above milling coves also received the thanks of the Lord Great Chamberlain, for their good conduct, and anxiety to serve the public. It is to be hoped the boxers will always conduct themselves in the same respectable, praiseworthy manner, proving to the world that they are only terrific where they should be—in a 24-foot prize-ring.

“On the day of the Coronation, the fine, athletic figure of Mr Jackson, in the splendid dress of a Page, appeared to great advantage, during his attendance upon Lord Gwydyr. His Majesty, in passing down the Hall, during the procession to the Abbey, cast a pleasing glance upon the person of Mr Jackson, by way of recognition, which most pleasingly convinced the Commander-in-Chief of the P.R. that he still

lived in the memory of his beloved Sovereign and once great Patron. Tom Cribb and Tom Spring were also habited as Pages, guarding the entrance to Westminster Hall. The manly appearance of the 'two big ones' attracted the notice of most of the great folks who were present at the above august ceremony.

“The following letters of thanks were individually received by those Pugilists who assisted to keep the peace, and protect the persons of the visitors at the Coronation :—

“WHITEHALL, 21st July 1821.

“MY LORD,—I am commanded by His Majesty, to express to your Lordship His Majesty's high approbation of the arrangements made by your Lordship in the department of the Great Chamberlain of England, for the august ceremony of His Majesty's Coronation, and for the correctness and regularity with which they were carried into effect.

“To the exemplary manner in which these duties were performed by your Lordship, and by those officers who acted under your Lordship's authority, His Majesty is graciously pleased to consider that the order and dignity, which so peculiarly distinguished the ceremony, are in a great degree to be ascribed ; and I have to request that your Lordship will communicate to the persons thus referred to, the sense which His Majesty has condescended to express of their services.

“I have the honour to be, my Lord,

“Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

“(Sgd.) SIDMOUTH.

“THE LORD GWYDYR,

“Deputy Great Chamberlain of England, etc. etc.'

“GREAT CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,

“24th July 1821.

“SIR,—Having received His Majesty's commands, through the Secretary of State for the Home Department, to communicate to you, Sir, His Majesty's gracious approbation of the manner in which you have discharged your duty

of the 19th of July, I know no way so effectual of executing these most gratifying instructions, as by inclosing you a copy of the original document. Permit me at the same time to add how sensible I am of your attention to the very imperfect directions I was enabled to furnish you with, and that the arrangements, which have been with so much condescension noticed by your King, are in a great degree to be attributed to the loyalty, judgment and temper exhibited by you at His Majesty's Coronation.

“ ‘I remain, Sir,

“ ‘Your faithful and obedient Servant,

“ ‘(Sgd.) GWYDYR.

“ ‘MR EGAN, etc. etc.’

“ Lord Gwydyr, with the utmost liberality and condescension, presented one of the Gold Coronation Medals, which he had received from the hand of His Majesty King George IV., to the boxers who gave their assistance at Westminster Hall. His Lordship also provided a most excellent dinner for all the Pugilists, at Tom Cribb's, upon the above occasion. After the cloth was removed, and the health of the King drank with four times four, the Gold Medal was raffled for by the whole of the Boxers, when Tom Belcher proved the lucky man ; and, to his credit be it spoken, he would sooner part with his life, than part with the Medal. Tom has been offered ‘lots of blunt’ for it ; but he asserts it is too great an honour, either to be bought or sold.”

I have quoted the above extract from *Boxiana* as it is in my opinion most interesting, and proves in what high esteem those with a fancy for sports and athleticism were held a century ago.

CHAPTER VII

THE GROWTH OF ATHLETICS AND FORMATION OF THE AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

COMING now to athletics proper and the gradual growth of the cult of athletics, first in this country and then throughout the world, which has led to the revival of the Olympic Games.

Mr Walker, in his book on *Manly Exercises*, published in 1830, tells us that running, leaping, etc., had in his day reached a very high pitch of perfection, and certain it is that not long before this date the great Captain Barclay flourished both as an athlete and a coach.

Some of Mr Walker's statements as to records are of the greatest interest for comparison with our present-day standards. For instance, he tells us that "a quarter of a mile in a minute is good running; and a mile in *four minutes*, at four starts, is excellent." He then goes on to say: "The mile was perhaps never run in four minutes; but it has been done in four and a half." According to him, two miles in ten minutes is good going, while four miles in twenty minutes is said to puzzle the cleverest. As to great distances, "Rainer failed in his attempts to accomplish 100 miles in eighteen hours"; and he adds, Captain Barclay's walking 100 miles without resting, and 1000 miles in 1000 successive hours are sufficiently well known.

As regards jumping, one gets the following information from the same source:—

"*Running high-jump*.—A good high-leaper will clear five feet.

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“ A first-rate high-leaper will clear five feet and a half.

“ An extraordinary high-leaper will clear six feet.

“ *Standing long-jump*.—On level ground twelve feet is a good standing leap, and fourteen is one of comparatively rare occurrence.

“ *Running long-jump*.—On level ground twenty feet is a first-rate leap, twenty-one is extraordinary, and twenty-two is very rarely accomplished. With a run and a leap on a slightly inclined plane twenty-three feet have been done.”

Needless to point out, there have been very great improvements all round, except in the standing long-jump, and in this event I think Mr Walker's athletes must have used weights.

In Captain Barclay's time most sports meetings were of a professional nature; but as time went on the amateurs thought that they too would like to show their prowess, and in course of time a body known as the Amateur Athletic Club was formed by a thoroughly representative set of sportsmen interested in all forms of amateur sport. For many years the A.A.C. was looked up to almost as the governing body and court of appeal on all matters connected with athletics. This club also held and controlled the English Amateur Athletic Championships.

As athletic sports grew in popularity, other clubs began to spring up, such as the London Athletic Club and the Civil Service Athletic Association.

The formation and growth of the C.S.A.A. came about in this way. In 1860 Captain Charles Hawker of the War Office Company of the South Middlesex Volunteers promoted a sports meeting open to the War Office staff, at which were included running, walking, and other sporting matches. Mr Guy Pym, the celebrated quarter-miler of those days (afterwards M.P. for Bedford), was also concerned in the promotion of this War Office meeting, and from his fertile brain emanated the notion of a grand meeting open to the whole of the Civil Service. With the notion still hot in his mind, Pym went off to interview Mr Pattison, hon. secretary of the Civil Service Cricket Club. The proposal was fully

discussed, and between them they got together a committee composed of representatives from all the principal Government departments. As the outcome of the labour of this first committee, under the secretaryship of Mr Pym, the first Civil Service sports meeting was held at Beaufort House, Walham Green, in 1864.

Naturally, as the clubs increased in numbers and importance they wished to have a say in the management of the English championships, and the refusal of the A. A. C. to in any way acknowledge their obvious rights led to a great deal of bad feeling and dissatisfaction. This feeling rapidly grew, until in 1879 a split occurred between the A. A. C. and the chief athletic clubs in the country, who did not at all approve of the way in which the championship meeting was run, nor the time of year at which it was held.



The London Athletic Club headed the agitation, and at the end of March 1879 the hon. secretary of the L. A. C. sent the following notice to the press :—

“Hitherto the championship meeting has been held in April, within a few days of the Oxford and Cambridge Universities meeting (excepting in 1868, when it took place in June), and the principal athletic clubs have had no voice in the management.

“The present date of holding the meeting is unfair to the general body of amateurs. They are young men engaged in occupations during the day, and unable to train until later in the year, when practice is possible during the evening.

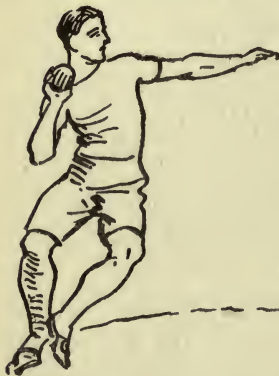
“The hon. secretary of the A. A. C. not responding to the invitation to be present, a letter was sent to him asking if his club would fall in with the general views, and he replied to this letter declining to hold the meeting later on in the year, or under the management of the principal clubs.

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“ Under these circumstances it has been resolved that the championship meeting for the present year shall be held at the grounds of the L.A.C., Stamford Bridge (the use of which will be given without charge), on Saturday, June 14, and that the management will be under a committee of the representatives of the leading clubs, with power to add to their number.

“ A guarantee more than sufficient to provide for the estimated expenses of the meeting has been already subscribed by the leading clubs and by leading amateurs, amongst whom figure many present and past champions.”

Such was the step taken by the great clubs, who did not fancy a dictatorship in their midst. But still the officials of the Amateur Athletic Club could not, or would not, see that their term of power was over, and, with a stub-



bornness worthy of a better cause, determined to hold a championship meeting in April as heretofore. The Committee of the Clubs held their championship meeting in June. Thus we had the ridiculous spectacle of two English championships taking place in one year. Neither was in

any way successful—the events at that in April being won almost exclusively by the 'Varsity men ; while the members of the London Athletic Club practically swept the board at the championship in June, from which most of the 'Varsity men and provincial athletes were absent.

Early in the year 1880 the A.A.C. thought it wise to agree to a conference, at which they agreed to allow the principal clubs a share in the management, but they would not give way on the point which was really the bone of contention, namely, the time of year at which the championship meeting should be held. The general wish was for a

date in June or late in May, but the A.A.C. would not consent to a later fixture than March 22nd, and, as neither side would give way, the conference proved abortive and the A.A.C. proceeded with their meeting.

Many unjust accusations of bringing undue influence to bear to fix the date of the championship to suit their own convenience were levelled at the Universities; therefore the committees of the O.U.A.C. and C.U.A.C. met and decided to take action jointly, and as the result of their deliberations, issued the following letter and statement:—

“As it has been unjustly said that these two championship meetings are a direct result of the interested action of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the committees of the O.U.A.C. and C.U.A.C. think it right to publish a statement of the views they have always held and the course they have agreed to adopt. They are not, nor have they ever been, satisfied with the management or dates of either meeting, and they consider that satisfactory championship sports can only be established and arranged by an association of all amateur clubs. They therefore publish the subjoined statement.

“*N.B.*—Pending the formation of the Amateur Athletic Association, the committees of the O.U.A.C. and C.U.A.C. will not recognise officially any championship meeting.

“*The Statement of the O.U.A.C. and C.U.A.C. Committees.*

“The want of a central Amateur Athletic Association has been long felt. The disputes between the A.A.C. and the L.A.C., which have resulted in the holding of different championship meetings, have made the want of such a direct association very evident.

“The only existing body which can claim to act as a court of appeal in athletic matters is the A.A.C. But the constitution and action of that Club no longer secure for it that confidence and respect which are absolutely necessary in order that such a claim may be established. It was formed when athletics were just beginning to excite interest, by a

body of men who had then a title to represent the athletic world. It has done in its time good service to athletics, but has now dwindled into a society which does not discharge in a representative manner the functions of an athletic club.

“Seeing that it is desirable that some central association should exercise controlling authority, and that the body which once exercised that authority no longer exercises it



effectually, the committees of the O.U.A.C. and C.U.A.C. ask you to assist them in providing against the recurrence of such disputes and complaints to which reference has been made.

“The O.U.A.C. and C.U.A.C. suggest as a means of securing this object :

“1. That a meeting of the leading amateur athletic clubs be held at Oxford.

“2. That the clubs so represented constitute themselves into an Amateur Athletic Association, and consider:—(1) The drawing up of a code of rules under which all amateur athletic meetings should in future be conducted. (2) The definition of an amateur. (3) The most convenient date on which to hold a championship meeting. (4) The most convenient place at which the championship meeting should be held, and whether it should always be held in the same place or at different places from year to year. (5) The

election of a committee of directions, to be reappointed annually.

“An Association so constituted would avoid the danger, which the A.A.C. has not escaped, of becoming useless for its purpose. For it would be a really representative body, and would be governed by a working committee into which new members would be continually introduced.

“We would conclude by pointing out that the efficiency of such an Association depends upon the number and the influence of the clubs of which it is composed, and by urging upon those who recognise the great services which may be rendered by such a central body the importance of sending a representative to the meeting which it is proposed to hold.”

This statement was signed by the presidents of both the University Athletic Clubs, *i.e.* Mr B. R. Wise, president of the O.U.A.C. (and afterwards Attorney-General of New South Wales), and Mr E. Storey, president of the C.U.A.C.



On the 24th of April 1880 a meeting was held at the Randolph Hotel, Oxford, under the chairmanship of Mr B. R. Wise, O.U.A.C. Representatives of the following clubs were present: Amateur Athletic Club, Civil Service Amateur Athletic Association, German Gymnastic Society, London Athletic Club, Newport Athletic Club, Midland Counties Amateur Athletic Association, Northern Counties Amateur Athletic Association, Northampton Athletic Club, Reading Athletic Club, South London Harriers, Thames Hare and Hounds, United Hospitals, Woodbridge Athletic Club, Cambridge University Athletic Club, and Oxford University Athletic Club.

The general committee was made up of representatives from the O.U.A.C., C.U.A.C., A.A.C., L.A.C., Midland

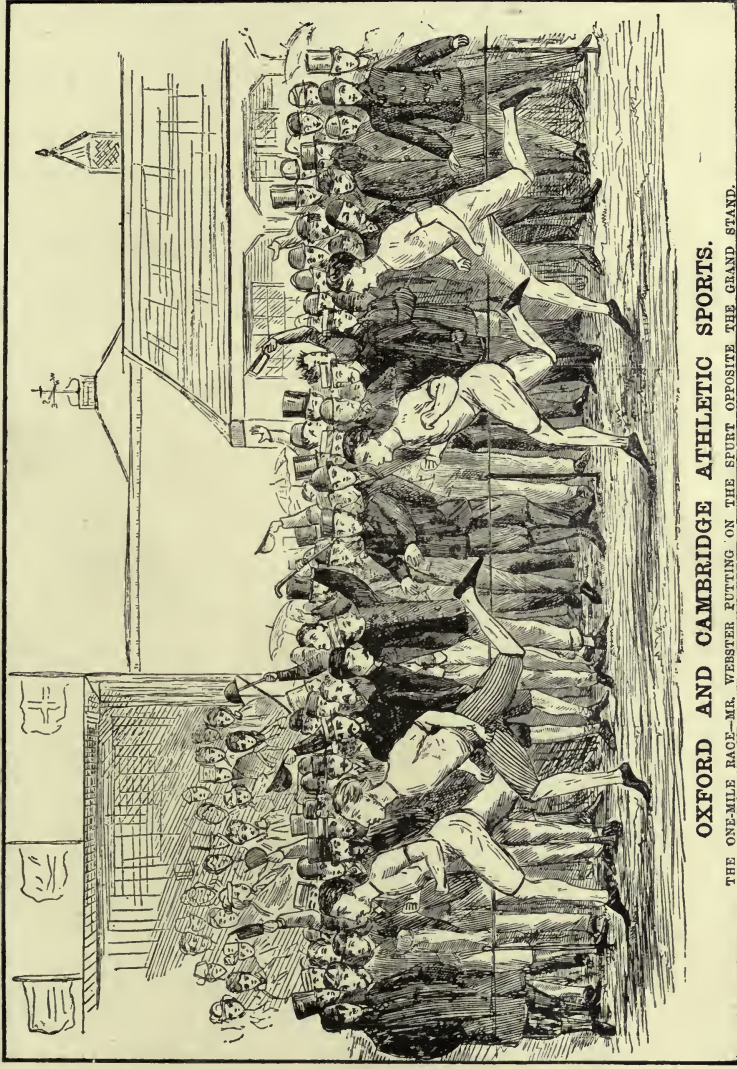
Counties A. A. A., Northern Counties A. A., Eastern Counties Association, a West of England club, one of the cross-country clubs, the German Gymnastic Society, and the Civil Service A. A. A.

The officials were : president, The Earl of Jersey ; vice-president, Mr B. R. Wise ; hon. treasurer, Mr C. N. Jackson ; hon. secretary, Mr Montague Shearman.

In 1881 nine more members (three each from the North, South, and Midlands) were added, and from time to time the members have been still further added to. Unfortunately, the Southern clubs have always been in the majority upon the general committee, which has, very naturally, been a continual source of discontent with the great body of athletes, both past and present.

In the Appendix is given a complete list of the championship events, winners, and performances, both English and American, the two being placed side by side to assist the reader in forming his own opinion as to the relative progress of the two greatest athletic nations the world has ever seen. And I would like to point out that the Americans gathered all their knowledge from Great Britain and British trainers in the first place, and then set to work to improve on all we were able to teach them.

As will be seen from the championship programmes, new events have been added from time to time, and in most cases the performances have improved as the years have slipped by. But our improvement has not been so rapid nor so meritorious as that of the United States, and this, I think, is due to two causes. Firstly, our athletes of late years have lacked that dogged and painstaking perseverance which characterised their forefathers. Our present-day youths seem unable to give their attention to those small items of detail which are so essential in every walk of life if one is to be first-class in any one single thing ; particularly is this so in the field events, where we are behind almost every other nation in the world. But this is largely due to the short-sighted policy of our governing body, who will not bestir themselves to encourage such truly scientific sports as



OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THE ONE-MILE RACE.—MR. WEBSTER PUTTING ON THE SPURT OPPOSITE THE GRAND STAND.

Mr Richard Webster, now Lord Alverstone, until recently Lord Chief Justice of England, coming to the front in the Mile Inter-Varsity Race at Fenner's Ground, Cambridge, on 25th March 1865. Lord Alverstone is the President of the Amateur Athletic Association, and has been a famous athlete in his day.

javelin- and discus-throwing, pole-jumping, etc. Secondly, we have not in this country that ever-rising generation of schoolboy athletes of which the United States are so justly proud.

Now, in America the little lad of fourteen is almost as carefully watched as the grown college athlete, for every schoolboy there is looked upon as an Olympic champion in embryo until he proves himself otherwise. He is taught to study form and method in all branches of athletics, and is carefully coached to eradicate his faults. As he grows up he is told which is his best event, and in that event he is advised to specialise, and he

is so trained that all the other events he has been practising are made a basis upon which to build up his knowledge and skill for the development of his particular forte. Thus he has an all-round training, so that at a pinch he can go on a track team and compete in almost any event, although, as a general rule, he confines himself to one or two. It



has been said by many people in this country, people too who should have known better from their own personal experience, that the American athlete is a freak performer who is only fit for one or two events, and that the American system is wrong in that they are able to produce world-beaters certainly, but it is to the detriment of the general body; and therefore they would prefer to see Great Britain with twenty men who can, say, clear 5 feet 9 inches in the high-jump, than with one who can clear 6 feet 6 inches, as G. L. Horine of Stanford University, California, has done; and hereby they imply that our general efficiency is greater than that of America. But let us examine this.

Horine jumps 6 feet 6 inches; the American Athletic Union Senior championship in 1912 is won by J. O. Johnstone at

6 feet 3 inches; the Junior A.A.U. championship by E. Jennings at 6 feet; and the Intercollegiate A.A.A.A. championship by J. W. Burdick of Pennsylvania at 6 feet $0\frac{3}{4}$ inches; and right through the year the average performance in the running high-jump is about 6 feet. Now, let us review our own position. The best high-jumper we have is B. H. Baker, who is good for 6 feet almost any time, and probably a bit more at a pinch; T. O'Donohue can do just about 6 feet, and there it stops. The Irish championship 1913 was won by T. J. Carroll at 5 feet 3 inches; Welsh



championship, A. Davies, 5 feet 1 inch; Midland Counties, H. Ward, 5 feet 4 inches; and Oxford *v.* Cambridge, G. de B. Crossley, 5 feet $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

And so it will be found in nearly all the events. What has been untruly said of the United States might very truly be said of Great Britain, for, although they have one outstanding performer in all the events, there are dozens of others who approximate very closely to his standard; and although we have our Applegarths, Hutsons, and Andersons, where are the other athletes in this country who can hold a candle to them? Again, in America the young men and young women can get almost any class of sport absolutely free of charge if they cannot afford to pay for it. The public parks are equipped with tracks, jumping-pits, trainers, and impedimenta; there are also tennis-courts. But I have yet to learn where these facilities can be obtained in England without paying for them.

Our public-school system of athletics (I use the term "athletics" as applied to running and jumping) is rotten to the core. In cricket no expense is spared, and at most schools a first-class professional is employed; in hockey and football one of the masters usually coaches the boys; but when sports term comes round the boys are almost invariably left entirely to their own devices, and the training (save the mark!) is of the most crude description. Consequently, wrong methods are acquired which it is almost impossible to eradicate in later years, when the schoolboy leaves school and goes up



to one of the Universities or joins an athletic club—which he seldom does, incidentally, it being more often the case that, as the greatest attention has been paid to games at school, he continues to play them when he leaves instead of taking to the sports ground or running-track.

But the secret of the American success is to be found in the interscholastic and intercollegiate contests.

Football and cricket are popular with us because of international, intervarsity, intercounty, intertown, and interschool competition, whereby *esprit de corps* is introduced; and until this system is adopted and encouraged by the English Amateur Athletic Association, athletics in this country will continue a dead letter.

Another clever move of the A.A.U. is the sending of Olympic champions round to the various American schools to watch the youngsters and imbue them with the Olympic idea. Each boy is taught to believe that if he only trains

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hard enough he may one day represent his country at a meeting of the flower of the world's athletes, higher honour than which no man can attain to.

The cult of athletics has grown throughout the world to such an amazing degree during the last generation, and the methods in use have become so highly scientific, that nothing short of the best will serve our purpose if we are to retain even our own English championships from the grasp of the foreigner, let alone the winning of world's championships at the Olympic Games.

In 1911, foreigners and colonials won eight of our championships out of seventeen, and in 1913 five out of seventeen. With our performances at the Olympic Games I shall now proceed to deal, and the reader will find in the Appendix a detailed table of the results at the various Olympiads since 1896.

CHAPTER VIII

THE MODERN OLYMPIADS

How the Olympic Games were revived ; with some account of the First, Second, and Third Olympiads—Athens 1896, Paris 1900, and St Louis (U.S.A.) 1904.

NOT to us, the people of the Island Race, who for so many generations have been regarded as the leaders at all sports, and whose dictum upon all matters sporting has been accepted the wide world over without question or argument—not to us can be given the credit of the wonderful revival in modern times of those great Hellenic Festivals which were first held so many hundreds of years before the coming of Christ.

To Germany must be awarded the first honours, for it was a party of German archæologists who, as has already been pointed out in these pages, first excavated the remains of the ancient Stadium, Hippodrome, and Altis at Olympia ; and it was doubtless the sight of those remains of antiquity that first inspired in the brain of that great sportsman Baron Pierre de Coubertin the idea of the revival of the ancient Olympic Games, which idea was first put before the public by the Baron, under the sponsorship of the Union des Sports Athlétiques, at a meeting held in the Sorbonne, that oldest of all Western Universities, on 25th November 1892.

At this meeting Baron de Coubertin put forward his scheme for the promotion and betterment of sport in France.

The primary part of his scheme was to send athletes—swimmers, oarsmen, and cyclists—on tour in foreign countries in order that they might acquire knowledge of the methods

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employed by the best exponents of games and pastimes throughout the world.

— To France, therefore, the real credit of the revival of the Olympic Games belongs.

Before continuing in the proper sequence of events, it is necessary to go back to somewhat earlier days in order that the gradual growth of what may be termed the Olympic idea in the mind of Baron de Coubertin—for to him and to him alone does the honour belong—may be realised.

In the year 1887 Baron de Coubertin first began to take an active interest in the physical culture and education of



his countrymen, in the hope of raising them to a physical standard which would counteract the dreadful depression following the crushing of 1870. On taking the matter up his thoughts turned naturally to England and the English public-school system, to which we owe not only our successes in the world of sport but also our great adaptability as colonists and empire-builders. The lessons of endurance and perseverance learned in many a hard-fought match or well-run race on the playing-fields at school have stood the youths of our nation in good stead at the outposts of empire not once but time and again, the lessons of self-reliance and quick decision having been inculcated in our nation from the earliest days of childhood, until now these have become almost a hereditary instinct. Baron de

Coubertin therefore journeyed to England and paid a visit to Rugby School, travelling on later to Much Wenlock to discuss his projects with the late Dr W. P. Brookes, from whom he received both encouragement and much useful advice. On his return to France he consulted with such well-known men as the Count Jacques de Pourtalès and Dr Jean Charcot, and, as a first step towards the regeneration of athleticism in France, a great revival of court tennis came about.

Next the Baron turned his attention to inducing French oarsmen to compete at Henley. In this movement his efforts were most ably seconded by the old Cambridge blue, M. Waddington, at that time (1891) French Ambassador at the Court of St James's.

Negotiations were then opened up between the English Amateur Rowing Association and the Union des Sociétés Françaises de Sports Athlétiques. The outcome of these negotiations was an agreement between these two bodies, signed on behalf of the French society by Baron de Coubertin and by Mr S. le Blanc Smith on behalf of the English Amateur Rowing Association.

Many old oarsmen stoutly opposed themselves to the admission of foreigners to competition at Henley, but the result of such admission has been the betterment of English oarsmanship and the raising of Henley Regatta from the position of premier English meeting to that of the greatest and finest regatta in the world.

Shortly after the signing of the agreement, an invitation was given to the London Rowing Club to send a crew to compete against a French eight on the Seine at Andrésy. The race took place and the English crew were beaten. As was only to be expected, this event gave a tremendous fillip to rowing in France and taught us to look to our laurels. In 1893, French teams were seen competing at Henley for the first time.

As has already been briefly stated, a meeting of the Union des Sports Athlétiques was held in the Sorbonne on 25th November 1892. At this meeting M. de Coubertin said: "The real Free Trade of the future will be to send

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our athletes of all kinds to all countries where games are played, in order that they may study the methods practised by the greatest exponents of the various arts. On the day that this Free Trade is accepted in Europe, a great step forward will have been made in the sacred cause of Peace.” M. de Coubertin went on to tell the Society of the great scheme which had for so long been simmering in his brain, and to ask their co-operation in the great and beneficent task of reviving the Olympic Games under conditions suitable to our modern day existence.

Up to this time England had refrained from taking a hand in the project, and it began to look as if the heaven-inspired scheme was doomed to failure from its very birth. But M. de Coubertin, a fighter as well as a dreamer of dreams, stuck to his purpose with dogged tenacity, and on 15th January 1894 he addressed a circular to all the governing bodies of sports, from which I do not think I can do better than follow Mr Theodore Cook's example¹ and quote the following sentences:—

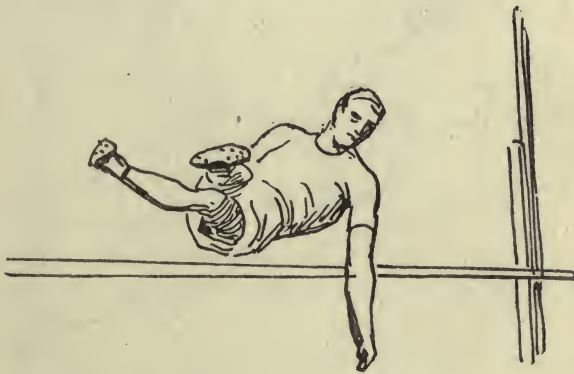
“Before all things it is necessary that we should preserve in sport those characteristics of nobility and chivalry which have distinguished it in the past, so that it may continue to play the same part in the education of the peoples of to-day as it played so admirably in the days of ancient Greece. Imperfect humanity has ever tended to transform the Olympic athlete into the paid gladiator. But the two things are incompatible. We must choose between one formula and the other. . . . Reform is necessary, and must be discussed before we undertake it. There are compromises and there are contradictions in the amateur regulations of the present day which it will be the business of this Congress to consider. And the last subject on the agenda paper is that you will sanction, if not the realisation, at any rate the preparation, of an international agreement that will revive the Olympic Games under modern conditions, so that every four years the athletic repre-

¹ *The Fourth Olympiad, London, 1908.* (Published by the British Olympic Association, London.)

sentatives of the world may be brought together, and that the spirit of international comity may be advanced by the celebration of their chivalrous and peaceful contests."

The primary object of this Congress was the discussion of the true principles of amateurism, but, as has been seen by the foregoing quotation from the circular, the question of the revival of the Olympic Games was also on the agenda.

One of the ideals of the Congress was to make a close and exhaustive study of all records and details that could be found of the ancient Hellenic Festivals, in order that the ancient customs might be adapted to modern requirements



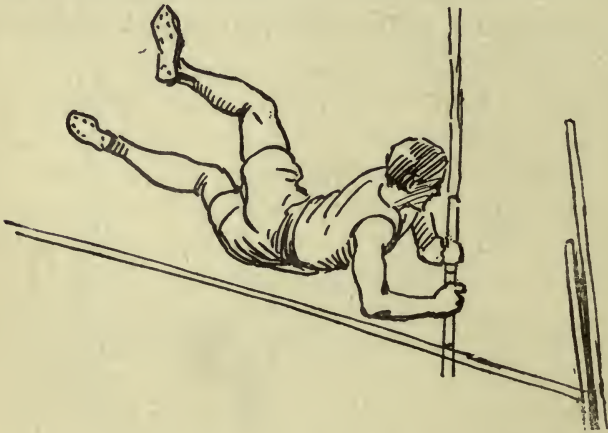
and put into practice at the earliest possible moment. From the experience of the long-dead centuries that which was good and likely to militate for the betterment of international feeling and the purity of sport was to be retained, and that which might prove harmful was to be cast out.

First to this task came M. de Coubertin, whose classical mind had conceived the scheme, and around him he gathered kindred spirits from all the nations.

One of the most cherished hopes of the founder of the modern Olympiads has ever been that these Games should provide the highest possible form of competition, thereby training the youths of the nations to carry themselves worthily in the great battle of life which we all must face. It was also his hope that the gathering together of the flower of the athletes from all parts of the globe at one great

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meeting would lead to the better mutual understanding of the good qualities of the diverse nations by the rising generations. The lack of a common platform of speech has to some extent precluded any very close intercourse, and the difference in the rules controlling the various sports laid down by the governing bodies of the competing nations has led to sundry small misunderstandings ; but no great harm has been done, whereas many fast friendships have been formed between members of nations for many years directly



antagonistic, while we of the British race have gleaned incalculable good in that our young men have been brought in far closer touch with the Sons of the Seven Seas, our colonial brethren, than would otherwise have been the case.

In the month of February 1894 Sir John Astley presided over a dinner given in honour of Baron Pierre de Coubertin at the Sports Club. The scheme in its entirety was laid before the people present, and arrangements for the holding of a Congress put in hand.

The approval of the Prince of Wales, afterwards King Edward the Seventh of ever blessed memory, was first obtained. The arrangements for the Congress were left in the hands of Baron de Coubertin of the Union des Sociétés Françaises de Sports Athlétiques, Mr C. Herbert of the English Amateur Athletic Association, and Professor Wm.

M. Sloane of the American Athletic Union (Professor of History in Columbia University, U.S.A.).

Baron de Coubertin journeyed all over the world preaching his gospel. In America, as elsewhere, he was rapturously received by the far-seeing few who realised the far-reaching possibilities for good which his project offered. So inspired were those with whom he came in touch that they rested not day or night until the leaven had begun to work and the Olympic idea firmly taken root in the minds of the peoples of all nations.

From the very first the practical men on the various executive bodies realised that the foundation on which the whole structure must rise would be a great meeting of field and track athletes, because these sports did not form a national game peculiar to any one nation; and, moreover, the standardisation of rules for competition, judging, and carrying out of the contests offered greater facilities for the meeting of all parties on a common ground, and where diverse rules occurred the adjustment was more simple than would have been the case with many other sports. Nor was friction so likely to arise in such sports as running, jumping, etc., as might be the case in, say, a football match, in which actual bodily conflict takes place.

The first country to lend whole-hearted support to the scheme was Sweden; then came America, and gradually the other countries came into line. Colonel Balck, the representative of Sweden, urged very eloquently that the first of the new series of Games should be held at Stockholm, but the founder's most cherished wish was that the first revival should be held on the site of the old Stadium at Olympia. How this wish was gratified will be shown later.

The idea speedily took root in the minds of the nations. Representatives were appointed from the various countries, and the Congress was opened in the Sorbonne in June 1894.

Just before the opening of the Congress the ancient Hymn of Praise to Apollo was discovered at Delphi, so that the Congress opened with the singing of this hymn in the Amphitheatre to the original music.

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There were present at this gathering delegates from England, France, the United States of America, Sweden, Italy, Spain, Greece, Russia, and Belgium ; while Germany, Australia, Holland, Bohemia, and Hungary sent messages promising their support in any future arrangements upon which the Congress might decide.

An international committee, under the presidency of Baron de Coubertin, was now appointed ; and it was decided that the first of the modern Olympiads should be held at Athens in 1896, practically the whole of the arrangements



being left in the able hands of Baron de Coubertin and M. Bikelas of the Pan-Hellenic Gymnastic Society.

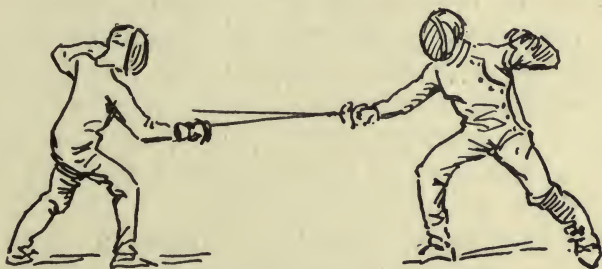
Next, the King of Greece and the Duke of Sparta were approached to ascertain their views on the proposed festival at Athens. Both lent their whole-hearted support to the project, and in the autumn of 1894 M. de Coubertin and M. Bikelas journeyed to Athens to commence the arrangements.

On arriving in Athens they were indeed fortunate in finding their battle already half won, in that funds were available, if only they could convince the trustees of the genuine worth of their proposal.

It is here necessary to explain the nature of the fund available. The brothers Zappas, two well-known lovers of sport, had left to the State a legacy in charge of a committee for the erection of a building to be called the Zappeion,

wherein young men should receive instruction in physical exercises and be allowed to take part in games. This fund was, of course, the very thing. For, to give athleticism in Greece a really national importance, what could be better than the use of what might justly be regarded as a national fund?

At first the Prime Minister was all against the project, and proved a terrible stumbling-block in the preliminary stages of the negotiations. However, two strong allies were found in M. Alexandre Mercati (afterwards secretary of the Organising Committee) and M. Antonopoulo. The endeavours of the four were strongly backed by the influence



of the Duke of Sparta, and at last the Prime Minister gave way and authorised the trustees of the fund for building the Zappeion to give the scheme the necessary financial support. This great step having been gained, the Duke of Sparta reconstituted the committee, and two sub-committees were formed, the presidents of which were respectively Prince George and Prince Nicholas of Greece.

A subscription list was now opened, and money was not wanting. With this, however, it does not concern us to deal, but no record would be complete unless mention was made of the great liberality of M. Averoff of Alexandria, who gave no less than a million drachmas for the erection of a Stadium on the site occupied by a building used by the athletes of ancient Greece so many centuries before Christ.

Owing to the liberality of M. Averoff a glorious Stadium of pure white marble was constructed under the shadow of

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the great hill, with ample seating accommodation, as will be seen by referring to the accompanying photographic illustration.

Of this Stadium Mr J. E. Sullivan, that great American authority on all athletic matters, has said: "To the visitor from an athletic country, particularly America, the one thing which will long be remembered is the Stadium. Words can hardly describe the impression the Stadium makes on one as he enters its gates. Tiers of white marble seats go to the clouds. In size and dimensions it is unsurpassed, in form and construction it is unequalled. There is a grandeur about it that impresses one. Certainly there is no place like it for the holding of Olympic Games."

The only disadvantages were that the cinder track was not quite matured and the corners were rather sharp; so sharp were they, indeed, that this fault is said to have been responsible for putting 3 seconds on to the time in the 400 metres, 4 seconds in the 800 metres, and 8 seconds in the 1500 metres.

In this Stadium, then, the first of the modern Olympiads was held in 1896. One can well imagine the feelings of almost overpowering emotion with which Baron Pierre de Coubertin witnessed the consummation of his life's work, when the athletes of the various nations marched into the Stadium—each party headed by a standard-bearer carrying the national colours, which were dipped in salute at the royal box—through the same entrance through which the Olympic competitors of fifteen hundred years before had entered headed by the Hellanodicæ and heralds. The seats were packed with rank upon rank of eagerly expectant spectators, while on the top wall stood a rank of Grecian soldiers outlined against the sky, standing there to keep the people from climbing over the walls from the slopes of the hills above.

At that time the Olympic Games had not commanded that world-wide attention which they now demand. Little or nothing was known here in England of the proposed meeting, so that we were but poorly represented, at any rate in

numbers. America and Hungary were the only two nations to send really all-round teams.

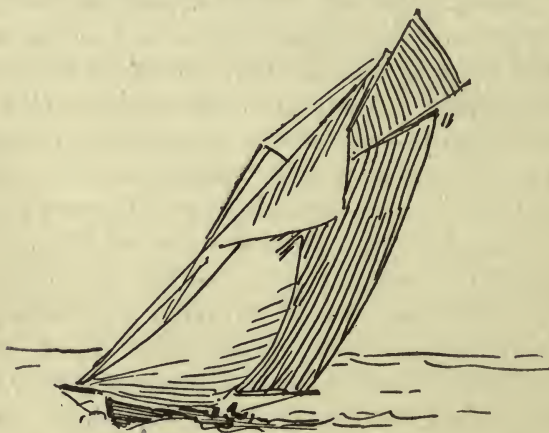
Flack of the London Athletic Club secured two of the track events for us, and Goulding was unlucky in not winning the hurdles. It is said that he had never before hurdled on cinders, and therefore was at a great disadvantage. Elliott of England also carried off the single-handed weight-lifting competition; while Boland was the victor in the lawn tennis matches. Gmelin of Oxford was second in the 400 metres to Burke of America. The Americans carried off nine of the athletic events; Jensen of Denmark won the two-handed weight-lifting; and the cycling and fencing events went to the French competitors, and the revolver shooting to Mr Paine, an American. But the sensation of the whole meeting was when Loues of Greece proved the victor in the Marathon race. When he was seen to be the first to enter the arena at the end of the race, the spectators rose like one man, and the whole place for many minutes was a seething, cheering pandemonium of frenzied, joyous patriots glorying in their countryman's prowess. Ladies tore off their jewellery to fling at his feet, everyone wanted to grasp his hand. So close was the press and so boisterous the congratulations that, to save Loues from injury, the Crown Prince and Prince George of Greece had to bear him away in their arms. So great was the enthusiasm, Mr Theodore Cook tells us in the appendix to his excellent book, *International Sport*, that "a hotel-keeper passed him (Loues) an order for 365 free meals," and "even a street urchin pressed forward with the promise to black his boots for nothing." As Mr Cook truly remarks, "It had its comic side; but it was full of deeper interest as well."

A meeting of the International Olympic Committee was held at Athens in the year of the Games. At this meeting the place or places at which future Olympiads should be held was very fully discussed. The Grecian delegates strongly urged their claim that the Olympic Games should be held permanently in Athens in every fourth year, putting forward the argument that their country was the original site of the

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ancient games, and that the Stadium had been erected at enormous cost and was admirably suited and situated for the carrying out of such festivals, while Greece itself is centrally situated for all the European nations.

These arguments were properly appreciated and readily admitted by the other delegates; but at the same time it was felt that if their (the Grecian delegates') proposition was agreed to and the Games permanently held at Athens, they would become of too local a character, and, while they would certainly be "Olympic," yet the international flavour would



be missing. On the other hand, it was urged that Games held quadrennially in different parts of the world would most assuredly be international, but not Olympic. It was therefore a matter for the Committee to decide in which way they could best serve the universal good—by pandering to sentiment and making the Games approximate to their fifteen hundred years old character, when they would undoubtedly in time have resolved themselves into almost exclusively Grecian festivals; or by allowing each nation the privilege of conducting the Olympiads in rotation, when they would indeed take on a world-wide interest. There could, of course, be no question as to the right step to take.

M. de Coubertin had a long conference with the Crown Prince of Greece, and between them they evolved the idea

of a fresh series of quadrennial Games to be held at Athens in the second year of each international Olympiad. The suggestion was a happy one, by which all parties were fully satisfied. One of these series of intermediate minor Olympiads was the highly successful meeting held at Athens in 1906, at which King Edward VII., Queen Alexandra, and the Prince and Princess of Wales (now King George V. and Queen Mary) were present. This meeting will be fully described later on.

Following upon the 1896 Games at Athens, it was arranged that the second of the modern Olympiads should be held at Paris in 1900.

The Games of 1900 were held, but were more distinguished for the multiplicity of competitions than for anything else—even angling for live fish in the Seine was included as an Olympic championship. Unfortunately, the French people took little or no interest in these Games, in consequence of which the requisite and deserved publicity was not given to them, and, with the exception of the United States of America, the nations were inadequately represented. But from the point of view of athletic results the meeting may be considered as successful, and this success was almost entirely due to the unflinching efforts of Mr A. G. Spalding, American representative to and director of the Olympic Games. His country was well represented by a team of fifty-five picked athletes, who between them won no fewer than seventeen of the twenty-three athletic events. England won four events, and Hungary and France one each.

Lack of organisation and proper publicity were the two factors which prevented the 1900 Olympiad from enjoying that great success which has attended the two later Olympiads held in London and at Stockholm. But it must be remembered that the Olympic movement was still practically in its infancy, and, as we all know, there is an old and very true saw that “we must all walk before we can run”; and a step forward, even if only a small one, had already been made in that the number of athletic competitions was increased from fourteen to twenty-three, and the performances in every

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single case were better, with the exception of the Marathon race, which was won by Teato of France, who took three minutes forty seconds longer to traverse the Marathon distance than the time occupied by Loues of Greece at Athens in 1896, but this may be easily accounted for by the difference in the course selected at Paris. The relative merits of the performances may be judged by reference to the Olympic tables which appear in the Appendix.

What might have been made of these Games in Paris under better conditions is easily realised when one thinks of the ideal central situation of Paris for the purpose. However, the turn of France will come round again in the rotation of the cycle, when far greater things may be confidently expected from the young France which is so rapidly coming to the front in all matters connected with international sport.

After Paris the next series of Olympic Games was set down to take place at St Louis, U.S.A., in 1904. Great preparations were made, a special ground laid out, and a large stone building erected, containing a magnificent gymnasium completely equipped by Messrs A. G. Spalding and Bros. The ground was absolutely magnificent, and exhibited many features which had never been seen at any athletic ground before. The track, made for fast times, and the turf for the field events were in prime condition; sand-pits were dug for the pole, high, and long jumpers to land in; small revolving boards were provided to show each man's performance in the high and long jumps; while the pole-jump standards were fitted with special frames to indicate the height at which the bar was standing. These small points are mentioned to show that the Americans spared neither time, forethought, nor expense to make the meeting a success—in short, they intended to do things *en règle*.

About 400 competitions in all were arranged, including, of course, the athletic programme of twenty-six events, and such sports as gymnastics, swimming, wrestling, fencing, water-polo, Indian clubs, polo, golf, archery, cricket, baseball, basket-ball, football, rowing, etc.

For the sake of keeping this volume uniform so far as the early Games are concerned, I propose dealing only with the athletic events which formed the nucleus of all the programmes.

The Games opened on 14th May 1904, and lasted many months, the athletic section coming on for decision in the first week of August. The Games were well conducted, and, as regards the results, satisfactory ; but the European nations were prevented from competing owing to the expense and difficulty of sending teams so many miles across the ocean. The only two to break the sequence of American successes were Desmarteau of Canada, who won the 56 lbs. weight-sliding event, and Kakousis of Greece, who won the two-handed weight-lifting.

This meeting, and the previous one at Paris, conclusively proved the need of narrowing down the programme with a view to the ultimate standardisation of the events.

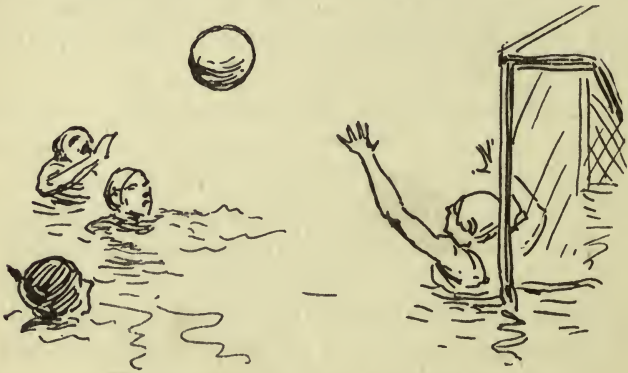
At the 1904 Olympiad all contests not under the jurisdiction of any other associations came under the government of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States of America, by whom the following general rules governing the eligibility of an athlete to compete were put into operation :—

“ 1. No person shall be eligible to compete in any athletic meeting, games, or entertainment given or sanctioned by this Union who has (1) received or competed for compensation or reward, in any form, for the display, exercise, or example of his skill in or knowledge of any athletic exercise, or for rendering personal service of any kind to any athletic organisation, or for becoming or continuing a member of any athletic association ; or (2) has entered any competition under a name other than his own or from a club of which he was not at that time a member in good standing ; or (3) has knowingly entered any competition open to any professional or professionals, or has knowingly competed with any professional for any prize or token ; or (4) has issued or allowed to be issued in his behalf any challenge to compete against any professional or for money ; or (5) has pawned, bartered, or sold any prize won in athletic competition ; or (6) is not

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a registered athlete. Nor shall any person residing within the territory of any active member of this Union be eligible to compete for or to enter any competition as a member of any club in the territory of any other active member of this Union, unless he shall have been elected to membership in such club prior to April 1, 1891; provided, however, that this restriction as to residence shall not apply to undergraduates connected with any allied college athletic organisation.

“2. No one shall be eligible to compete in any athletic meeting, games, or entertainment given or sanctioned by



this Union, unless he shall be a duly registered athlete, a member of the organisation from which he enters, and shall not have competed from any club in this Union during a period of three months next preceding such entry; nor shall any member of any club in this Union or any club in any district in this Union be allowed to compete in case he had within one year competed as a member of any other club then in this Union, except with the consent of such other club, which consent shall be filed with the Registration Committee of his district prior to such competition, unless such other club shall have disbanded or practically ceased to exist; provided that the requirements of this section shall not apply to any athletic meeting, games, or entertainment the entries for which are confined to the club or organisation giving such meeting or entertainment.”

ΑΘΗΝΑΙΣ.

(Specially written for the 1896 Olympiad.)

ἀνδρῶν τηλεδαπῶν ἐσμὸν αἰείσομαι βαρβάρων,
 αὐτὸς συμπεδέχων κρατεροῦ πόνου, οὐ
 βάρβαρον στράτευμα·
 ἀκαμαντόποδος γὰρ ὄρμῃ μάχας
 ἦλθον, ἦλθον. ἰώ.
 ματρός τ' ἐσσυμένοι καλλιχόρων τεχνῶν ἡμέρω,
 κάλλους ματρός, ἰοστεφάνου πόλιος, *
 καὶ κλέους, Ἀθανᾶν.
 ἴτ', ἀδελφείοι, ὕμνῳ ὀρθώσατ' ἐγ-
 κωμίῳν ἄωτον·
 ἔστω δ' ἄμμι θεὸς γλυκὺ λαῖτμα πλέουσι
 ναυσίπομπος αὐδᾶς,
 πληχθέντες γὰρ ἔρωτ' ἐρατεινοτάτας παρθένου
 νῦν διαστείβομεν θάλασσαν.
 μᾶτερ, δόξαν ἔχεις ξεινοσύνας αἰὲ πανδόκου,
 καὶ σοὶ μαρτυρεῖ μένος ἱρὸν Ὀρεσ-
 τοῦ θεᾶς φυγόντος,
 λύτρον ᾗ γ' ἀβλαβοῦς ἔδωκας βλάβας·
 ἄμμε δ', ὧ κλεεννά,
 εὐφρων δεξαμένα γ' ἀγλαΐαισι νικαφόροις
 ἄθλων σῶν πέλασον μεθέποντας ἐκὰς
 σὴν χάριν κλέος τε,
 ἄποθεν γὰρ ἐπερχόμεσθ' ἀθρόοι,
 τοὺς γὰρ Ἀγγλίαθεν
 ἔσσευεν φιλότιμος ἔρωσ ἐφορᾶν χω'-
 ραν, ὅθ' ἄμφι καλᾶ
 αὐτοὶ μαρνάμενοί ποτ' ἐλευθερίᾳ, σὺν δὲ Μοι-
 σᾶν τέκνον, τὸν βίον προῆκαν·
 τοὺς δ' ἄθλων μοι ἀνακτας πόρεν ὀλβία Γαλλία,
 τοὺς δ' ἀθρέω βαθὺν λήϊον Οὐγγαρίας
 Τευτόνων τ' ἔχοντας.
 στράτον οὐδ' Ἀμέριστος αἰὲ ἐξέπεμ-
 ψεν δρόμοις ἀφανρόν.
 Πηλῆος δὴ λέγεται καὶ Θέτιος γάμοισιν θεῶν
 ἠρώων τε χόρον μέγα δῶμα γερά-
 ραι· σοὶ δ' ἄρ', ὧ πάνολβε,
 πατρίδος πάρα νῦν Πατήρ, τῆς ἐμῆς
 προσφιλῆς ὄμαιμος·
 Μοσκόων τε γάνος πάρα, χᾶτερος αἴαν
 πατρίαν Ἀλέξαν-
 δρος τῆς σῆς πεδαμείβει. ἀγάλλεο δ', ὧ φιλτάτα,
 καὶ δέκευ δωρεὰν αἰοιδᾶς.

GEORGE STUART ROBERTSON.

English Translation of Olympic Ode

Up, my song !

An alien crowd we come
 To this Athenian home—
 Yet not like Persian plunderers of old,
 But in frank love and generous friendship bold !

I too who sing hereof,
 I too in strenuous sport, with sons of Hellas strove.
 " All hail ! " we cry, " All hail ! "
 Fair mother of the Arts ! O violet-crowned
 Home of Athena ! Glory's sacred ground !
 Onward in love of thee, we spread our eager sail !

Up, comrades ! let your voices raise
 The flower of song, the blossom of her praise—
 And, as we fleet across a halcyon sea,
 May the god gently waft our song to thee !
 Love-smitten for the Maid, the loveliest birth
 That Heaven ere gave to earth,
 We come, her grace to gain,
 Ploughing with pinnace fair the bright auspicious main !

O mother Athens ! ever from old time
 The homeless wanderer found a home with thee—
 Bear witness Agamemnon's son, thy guest,
 Whom awful Furies drove o'er land and sea
 In stern requital of his glorious crime,
 Till Athens gave him rest !
 Now unto us, O land of fame divine,
 Stretch forth thy hand in welcome ! from afar,
 Let glory of the strife that is not war
 Commend us to thy shrine !

Lo, from the wide world manifold we come—
 From England's hearths and homes draw hither some,
 Children of sires who, in the days gone by,
 Warred for thy liberty,
 Warred by the poet's side,
 The Muses' child, who in Astolia died !
 And other some from gallant France draw nigh,
 Lords of the peaceful strife, with thee to vie ;

And some from German forests, strong and bold,
Or where Hungarian cornlands wave their gold !
And some through Western Ocean cleave their way—
And fleet of foot are they !

Once long ago, when Peleus to his side
Drew Thetis as a bride—
Came gods and heroes to the palace hall,
For that high festival.
To-day, O happy Hellas, see him stand,
Thy king, the nursing father of thy land,
Brother of one right dear to England's heart and mine.
See from the north draw nigh
A star of Muscovy !

See how, once more, from hills afar
Not now with arms and war,
An Elander comes, of royal line—
Quitting his land for thine !

Athens, all hail ! Hail, O rejoicing throng !
And from our lips receive the tributary song.

E. D. A. MORSHEAD.

intermediate Olympians as
Athens (2)

CHAPTER IX

THE OLYMPIC CONGRESSES OF 1904, LONDON, AND 1905,
BRUSSELS — THE ATHENIAN CELEBRATIONS, 1906 —
PREPARATIONS FOR THE FOURTH OLYMPIAD, LONDON,
1908—THE FOURTH OLYMPIAD

I WOULD here diverge for one moment to point out the extraordinarily rapid growth of athletics in America after the formation of proper organisations; although, as a matter of fact, long before such bodies ever came into being, the ancient English sports, which the founders of present-day America had taken over with them in the *Mayflower*, were practised, for is it not on record that George Washington was an eminent long-jumper? Between the years 1876 and 1878 many clubs were formed in and about New York City, but it was not until almost the beginning of the twentieth century that the spread of athletics became general throughout all the States.

Up to the year of the St Louis Games there had been five plenary sessions of the International Olympic Committee, held as follows: Paris, 1894; Athens, 1896; Paris, 1901 and 1902; London, 1904.

For the Congress held in London the arrangements were made by Sir Howard Vincent and the Rev. R. S. de Courcy Laffan (afterwards hon. secretary of the British Olympic Council).

The deliberations of the Congress took place in the Mansion House. All possible honour was done to the Olympic representatives of the various nations. His Majesty King Edward VII. gave his special patronage to the Con-

gress, the delegates were received by the Prince of Wales (now King George V.), and a State banquet was given at the Guildhall by the Lord Mayor. As the deliberations of this Congress deal exclusively, so far as we are concerned, with the 1908 Olympiad, I would leave them for the present to go on to the 1905 Congress and the intermediate quadrennial Games at Athens in 1906. But before doing so, it must be pointed out that the direct outcome of the 1904 Congress was the formation of the British Olympic Association at a meeting held in May 1905 at the House of Commons. Lord Desborough (then Mr W. H. Grenfell, M.P.) was elected chairman, and a Council was formed, with the Rev. R. S. de Courcy Laffan as hon. secretary.

Delegates from the British Olympic Association were present at the next of the plenary sessions of the International Olympic Committee, held at Brussels in June 1905 in connection with the Brussels Conference on Physical Education.

At the Brussels Congress the question of the amateur definition was discussed at great length, the definition to be recommended by the Congress finally being put to the vote in three sections, on the first of which the British representatives refrained from voting on the ground that it was not sufficiently clear.

The following definition was finally passed for recommendation to the governing bodies :—

“ 1. Est amateur toute personne qui n'a jamais pris part à une course, un concours ou une réunion ouverts à tous venants, ni concoure pour un prix en espèces, ou pour de l'argent provenant des admissions sur le terrain, ou avec des professionnels, et qui n'a jamais été dans aucune période de sa vie professeur ou moniteur salarié d'exercices physiques.

“ 2. Le congrès estime qu'un professeur ou moniteur salarié d'exercices physiques peut être considéré comme amateur pour les sports qu'il n'enseigne pas, à la condition, bien entendu, que dans la pratique de ces sports, il n'a jamais fait acte de

professionalisme et sous le contrôle de la fédération à laquelle appartiennent les sociétés où il veut les pratiquer comme amateur.

- “ 3. Le fait d'accepter le strict remboursement des frais de déplacement ne constitue pas une acte de professionalisme.”

Translation of the Foregoing.

- “ 1. An amateur is a person who has never taken part in a professional race or at a meeting open to all comers, nor raced for any form of monetary prize or for money, or for any part of money provided by the admission fees to the ground, or against professionals, and who has never at any period of his life been a professor or teacher for a salary of physical exercises.
- “ 2. The Congress holds that a salaried professor of physical exercises can be considered as an amateur of any other sports which he does not actually teach for money, on the condition that it is well understood that in the practice of such sports he has never acted professionally or under the control of the federation to which belong the societies under which he wishes to practise as an amateur.
- “ 3. The fact of accepting the actual out-of-pocket expenses does not constitute an act of professionalism.”

This Règlement du Congrès was drawn up as a basis of desirable definition upon which the delegates from the various nations might debate.

We now come to an event of the utmost importance in the development of the modern Olympiads, namely, the Athenian Games of 1906, which Games were the first of the intermediate cycle to be held permanently at Athens every four years, as suggested by the Crown Prince of Greece and Baron Pierre de Coubertin.

The Games of 1906, although not partaking of the nature of a regular Olympiad, yet had great importance in the

development of the scheme in that they formed by far the most important gathering of athletes which had ever up to that time been brought together.

Not only were these Games under royal patronage, but the royal family gave its most hearty support. Each day, while the Festival lasted, the King of Greece was to be seen occupying the royal box; the Crown Prince filled the position of President of the Olympic Committee; Prince George was President of the Jury, and with his brother, Prince Nicholas, superintended the athletic events; while Prince Andrew was in charge of all the events taking place outside the Stadium. Moreover, these Princes did not fulfil their duties in a perfunctory manner, as though



their appointment to the various posts had been purely honorary—far from it; the real knowledge they showed of athletics and athletic law spoke of many months spent in careful and painstaking study to fit them to fill the posts so well.

Then again, to make the meeting still more important, our own royal family were present in the persons of King Edward the Seventh and Queen Alexandra and the Prince and Princess of Wales.

For many months the Greek Committee, under the presidency of the Crown Prince, toiled unceasingly. That their efforts were justly rewarded is proved by the fact that, in spite of the troubles and difficulties of transit to Greece from other parts of the world, over nine hundred competitors visited Athens to contend for the prizes, and these competitors had travelled from America, Austria, Australia, Bohemia, Belgium, Crete, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, France, Finland, Great Britain, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Ireland, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Samoa, Turkey; and of course

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included in this number are the Greek competitors themselves.

It was in 1905 that the secretary of the Greek Olympic Committee in London, Mr Marinaky of the Greek Legation, put on foot those steps which led to the representation by athletes of note of Great Britain at Athens the following year. An invitation was received by his Majesty's Government from the Greek Government to send official representatives to the Olympic Games of Athens, 1906. In this capacity Lord Desborough and Mr R. C. Bosanquet (director of the British school at Athens) were appointed by Sir Edward Grey.

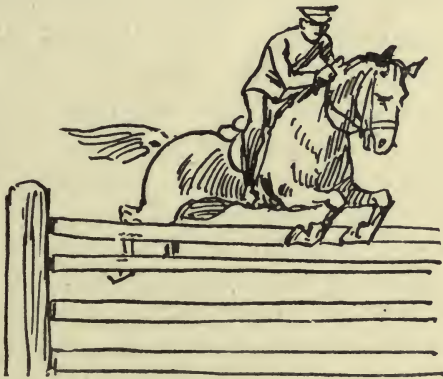
That the Greek Committee were anxious to do all in their power to meet the wishes of everyone is instanced by the following. A team of *épéistes* had been got together under the captancy of Mr T. A. Cook, made up as follows: Mr T. A. Cook (captain), Lord Desborough, Sir Cosmo Duff-Gordon, Edgar Seligman, C. N. Robinson, and Lord Howard de Walden (spare man). This team was officially recognised by the Amateur Fencing Association as representing Great Britain. Only a few weeks before the team was to set sail the rules for the tournament were received in England, and it was found that they did not at all correspond with those in vogue in France and elsewhere. A protest was at once lodged by the fencers, backed up by the British Olympic Association, and practically all the British demands were acceded to.

On 22nd April 1906 the Athenian Games were opened by King George of Greece in person; and to understand the enthusiasm which led 50,000 to crowd into the Stadium and another 50,000 to wait outside, it must be realised that the Greeks looked upon this meeting as a sacred national festival, of which each individual member of the nation was a small integral part.

From early daybreak all roads to the Stadium were bustling with life and activity. By noon people began to take their seats in the Stadium, but for many hours the slopes of the three hills which surround the Stadium at Athens had been covered with those who could not afford to

pay for admission, but still were desirous of being connected with the celebration.

At 3.15 p.m. the whole 50,000 persons assembled within the Stadium rose to their feet and the men bared their heads as the royal party made their entrance, amidst crash after crash of cheers. First came King George of Greece, escorting his sister Queen Alexandra of England, followed by King Edward VII. of England and Queen Olga of Greece; next came the Crown Prince Constantin and the Princess of Wales, the Prince of Wales and the Princess Sophia, Prince George and Princess Victoria, Prince Nicholas, Prince



Andrew, the Princess Helen and her brother the Grand Duke Boris.

The royal party having taken up their places in the royal box, the whole of the assembled athletes marched forward to the space between the two marble columns surmounted by figures which will be seen in the photograph of the Athenian Stadium (these figures had been recovered from the ancient ruins). A little in advance of them stood the Crown Prince, who, in his capacity as President of the Organising Committee, addressed the King of Greece as follows :—

“Your Majesty : The Committee whose president I am, induced by the law that gave us the charge and the preparation of the Olympic Games, has invited to the Stadium, which was rebuilt in its ancient beauty by a

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patriotic Greek citizen, all the nations that regard athletics and gymnastics as the progress and inducement of civilisation. We are grateful to-day, seeing that our pains have been crowned with success by the presence of international teams, which are set before your Majesty and the King of the strong United Kingdom of England.

“Greece opens its arms to receive the best in rank of physical education, those who came here from all over the civilised world. The Stadium is broadened during these days into a universal Stadium, where victory will spread its laurels on the heads of the best of the nations. In whatever country the victors will carry the prize of their worthy victory, we hope they will not forget that we have crowned their heads with laurels from Olympia, that have grown on the banks of Alpheus. Let them not forget that they have been applauded and crowned as Olympic victors on the sacred ground of Athens by the descendants of ancient Greeks, who recognise as brothers those that the art of Athletics, the noble daughter of Greece, has brought up as victors. Leaving Athens as victors, let them consider themselves as other Athenians, since they have been crowned by Athenian prizes. Under such good omen, I have the honour to ask your Majesty to proclaim the opening of the Olympic Games of 1906.”¹

The Games were then formally declared open by the King of Greece, who stood to receive the salutes of the teams of the competing nations, who filed past in the following order: Germany, Great Britain, United States of America, Australia, Belgium, Denmark, France, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Sweden, and Greece.

Following the march-past of the athletes, the Stadium was given up to a series of gymnastic displays by teams from Germany, France, Italy, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. The team to excite the greatest interest were the Danish lady gymnasts, who had been specially invited by the King and were his guests at the Palace.

¹ For this translation I am indebted to J. E. Sullivan's book, *The Olympic Games of 1906* (Spalding's Athletic Library).

On 28th April a luncheon was given by the Crown Prince to the delegates, officials, etc., at which the following toast was given by His Royal Highness:—

“In the name of his Majesty the King,—Delight of the eyes and great pleasure could be called the athletic feats which have taken place during these last days. In these feats, however, there is a deep lesson in the great emulation of the nations trying to surpass each other in the strength of the body and to show the benevolent effects of athletics by their first-in-rank athletes. We justly admire the victors, and we partake of the applause that came out from the mouths of thousands of people for them. But we must not forget those who, by their devotion, have contributed and still contribute, not less than the victors, to the success of the Games and to the progress of the physical education that will revive the nations. The Princes and the Governments whom you represent, by means of their protection; the committees, the clubs and societies, whose members you are, by means of their enthusiastic zeal, have prepared the lively participation in the spectacle of these days. To you we owe the bringing together at the Stadium of Herodias of Atticus and of Averoff, and at the other places of the Games, of the groups of strong-bodied young men for whom we clap the hands.

“I consider it, therefore, but fair to raise my cup to you, as representatives of the protectors of athletics, by means of which the bodies are strengthened, the bodies that adorn the nations during the times of peace and protect their rights at times of danger. I therefore drink to the health of all of you and the health of the nations whom you represent.”¹

On Monday, 23rd April, the first rounds of the fencing were decided, in the presence of King Edward and the Prince of Wales, in the special *salle d'armes* near the Stadium, where various athletic heats were being worked off. Bouffler of the Polytechnic C.C. got through to the final in the cycle race, while Healey had got up in the third heat of the 110 metres hurdles.

¹ Trans. from *The Olympic Games of 1906* (Spalding's Athletic Library).

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Space will not permit of my dealing with all the happenings at Athens day by day. I shall therefore give the full programme and results in order that the relative positions of the nations may be truly appreciated. These details will be found in the Appendix.

The Games came to a conclusion on 1st May with the winning of the Marathon race by W. J. Sherring of Canada ; and on this day his Majesty King George of Greece gave a luncheon at the Palace to the members of the International Committee and official representatives and ministers from each country, when his Majesty made the following speech (which I quote from *The Olympic Games of Athens, 1906*, Spalding's Athletic Library):—



“I feel the greatest joy in seeing around me the representatives of almost all the nations that take an interest in gymnastics and athletics. It is a great honour for Greece that everyone has striven to gain the reward of the victory in Athens. The recollections of ancient times, the patriotism of Averoff, and the zeal of the Greek nation have proved that my capital is

by way of excellence the best city that can with courage entertain strangers who have an aspiration of getting athletic laurels. It is from you, who represent the international ideas about gymnastics and the different athletic games, it is from you that we expect to hear whether these Games, organised according to the laws of the Greek kingdom by a committee presided over by my son, the Crown Prince of Greece, have proved to be successful. One thing, however, that I consider to be my duty and my pleasure is to extend the expression of my sincere thanks for your kindness in coming here from all over the world in response to the invitation of Greece. You can be sure, gentlemen, and I beg you to transmit this from my part to all the Governments, committees, clubs, and societies that you may represent, that the royal family of Greece and the Greek nation have been exceedingly happy in having you with them during these beautiful days. Also, they will feel

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the same pleasure every four years when, according to the laws of the Greek kingdom, Greece will have the opportunity to renew the bonds of peace with all the nations with whom she is happy to co-operate for the good of civilisation and of progress."

On Wednesday, 2nd May, the 1906 Games were brought to a final and official close by the assembling in the Stadium of all the athletes marshalled together—the winners to receive their rewards, and all to bid a hearty farewell to the King. As each victor's name was called, he stepped out from the ranks of his fellow-athletes, and, in full view of at least 60,000 spectators, received his prize from the King's own hand, and also a branch of olive cut from the sacred grove within the Altis at Olympia, as was the ancient custom.

The ceremony was brought to a poetic conclusion by the King of Greece embracing his son the Crown Prince, and publicly thanking him for the zealous and efficient manner in which he had carried out his many duties.

And now we must go back to the 1904 Congress, held in London, as the outcome of which, it will be remembered, the British Olympic Association was formed, and at which it was decided to ask the Italian Government to organise the 1908 Olympiad in Rome. This offer of the International Committee was tentatively accepted by Italy and preparations were commenced.

In 1906 a meeting of the International Committee was held in the Comédie Française in Paris.

At the Athenian Games of 1906 the Italian representatives intimated that their Government could not see their way to arrange for the Olympic Games of 1908 to be held in Rome. This caused the members of the International Committee present in Athens much anxiety, as the refusal of Italy to hold the 1908 Games only left any other nation who might be willing to undertake the charge two years in which to carry out their arrangements, a time in itself all too short.

A meeting of the International Committee was held, and Lord Desborough was asked whether in his opinion it would be possible for the 1908 Olympiad to be held in

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London, as it was now impossible to hold it in Rome as previously arranged.

Lord Desborough promised to see what could be done, and on his return to London placed the matter before the B.O.A., who agreed to a circular being addressed through Lord Desborough to all the great governing bodies of sport throughout the United Kingdom. The replies were all in favour of the scheme, and the British Olympic Council was formed by the representatives appointed by the various



bodies approached; and at a meeting of the B.O.C. held on 19th November 1906 the invitation of the International Committee to this country to hold the Fourth Olympiad was duly accepted, and on the 27th of November in the same year a letter from Lord Desborough was published in the press. In this letter the proposals of the newly formed Council were briefly outlined as follows:—

“(1) The events are only open to *bona fide* amateurs, and as many forms of sport will be included as may be practicable.

“(2) A guarantee fund will be formed.

“(3) A proposal is under consideration whereby the necessary buildings, tracks, enclosures, and an arena to seat 100,000 spectators will be provided free of expense to the Olympic Association, together with a proportion of the receipts to go towards the other expenses connected with the Games.

“(4) The Council do not propose to pay the expenses of any competitor whatever, either for travelling or for residence in this country.

“(5) The prizes will consist of certificates, with gold, silver, and bronze medals, which will become the standard medals for these Games. But certain challenge prizes have been offered in addition by the generosity of private individuals or of societies. Among these I may instance an exact

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reproduction of the Pourtales Vase in the British Museum, which will be mounted on a specially designed pedestal and presented for open competition among amateur teams of *épéistes* by the fencers of the United Kingdom as an appropriate commemoration of the fact that the King has this year graciously consented to become the patron of the Amateur Fencing Association; and the prize offered for the discus by Madame de Montgomery.

“(6) The Games will be held in July after Henley Regatta, and after the A. A. A. championships.

“(7) As far as possible all the competitions, including swimming, archery, fencing, wrestling, etc., will be held on the same site on which the amphitheatre for the track-athletics and cycling will be erected. But when, as in the case of rowing or of rifle-shooting, it is necessary to hold the contest elsewhere, the arrangements will be made by the Association governing those sports.

“(8) The programme of the last Games at Athens may be seen in *Baily's Magazine* of July 1906, but that programme will be considerably altered.

“(9) Sub-committees will in due course be appointed to deal with such questions as that of the programme, of finance, of entertainment, and of each separate department of sport. Most important of all, perhaps, will be a set of rules which will result from the communication between these committees and the various societies representing organised sport in other countries, which will to a large extent govern future Olympic Games. Every competitor will be officially entered by the association controlling the particular sport in which he has been chosen to represent his country, and these entries will be limited.”

The representatives, on the International Olympic Council, of Belgium, Bulgaria, Bohemia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States agreed to form Olympic Committees in their own countries for the purpose of ensuring their proper representation at the Fourth Olympiad.

Negotiations were opened up with the authorities of the

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Franco-British Exhibition to see what possibility there was of proper buildings and a Stadium being built at Shepherd's Bush. These negotiations culminated in an agreement of 14th January 1907, whereby it was enacted that the Franco-British Exhibition authorities should carry out all the necessary works, such as buildings, swimming-tank, tracks, dressing-rooms, etc., and should in addition allow the British Olympic Association the sum of £2000 for preliminary expenses. The cost of the works to be carried out by the Exhibition authorities was not less than £44,000.

We must next turn our attention to the Hague, where the next plenary session of the International Committee was held on 23rd, 24th, and 25th May 1907. Particular attention is due to this Congress, which was held in the Salle de la Trêve at the Ministry of the Interior, and was officially recognised by the Government of the Netherlands. Many points were discussed and decided thereat which will have far-reaching effects on the Olympiads of future years.

One of the most noticeable and, to us, most pleasing features of the Congress was the absolute deference paid to the opinions and wishes of the British delegates. It seemed that the general feeling was that "because it was the English opinion it must be right." Even after 1908 the same feeling was manifested, for were we not still the "greatest and first sporting nation in all the world"? That this opinion of the nations regarding our abilities will have greatly altered must be only too sadly evident to anyone who was present at Stockholm in 1912.

At the 1907 Congress the question of a standard Olympic medal was discussed, but no conclusion was come to, the design for the 1908 Olympic medal being left to the absolute discretion of the British Committee, who were, however, asked to have special regard in selecting the design to the fact that their choice would quite possibly remain the permanent design. What ultimately happened was that the obverse side of the medal as drawn by Mr Bertram Mackennal was selected as the permanent design, the reverse side being redesigned by each country holding an Olympiad.

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It was also decided that large medals in cases should be given, in preference to the variety which one sees hanging on the watch-chains of the spectators at a professional football match in such plenitude. It was decided also that the medals for each competition should be three in number—the first of gold, second of silver, and third of bronze; all competitors, whether prize-winners or not, to receive a commemoration Olympic medal of special design. Diplomas and special diplomas of merit were to be given in each event for noteworthy performances.

At the Hague Congress, too, the British delegates were successful in obtaining separate representation for our Colonies, both at the Games and on the International Olympic Committee.

The time for making a protest was extended to one calendar month after the prizes had been awarded.

It was strongly urged by the Greek delegate that an international jury should be formed as a final court of appeal in the event of the judges disagreeing; but it was felt that, although the suggestion was perfectly right in theory, yet in actuality it would not work—firstly on account of the partiality which each juror would be bound to feel for his own countrymen, and secondly on account of the almost insuperable difficulties of travelling and expense in bringing such a body of amateurs together for several weeks at a time in such diverse parts of the world as the Olympiads are held in.

It was unanimously decided that the judges at the 1908 Olympiad should be British, with the power to co-opt such foreign assistants as they might deem fit. Thus was established the very proper principle that the nation holding an Olympiad shall manage it and appoint the officials under the broad rules of the I. O. C.



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The following programme was drawn up and accepted, with a few trifling additions as shown :—

1. Athletics, to which throwing the discus (Greek style) was added.
2. Association and Rugby football.
3. Archery.
4. Cycling.
5. Fencing.
6. Flying machines (it was added that models should be included).
7. Golf.
8. Gymnastics. (Teams to number not less than sixteen or more than forty, and to be subject to a 30-minute time-limit.)
9. Hockey.
10. Lacrosse.
11. Lawn tennis.
12. Motor boats.
13. Motor-racing.
14. Military riding (referred to a committee, which requested Count von Rosen to look into the matter and report to the British Olympic Council).
15. Polo.
16. Racquets.
17. Rifle-shooting, to be so far as possible under the regulations of the Société Internationale de Tir, and to include shooting at the running deer and clay-bird shooting.
18. Revolver- and pistol-shooting.
19. Rowing. (English definition of an amateur to be printed in full on the programme.)
20. Skating.
21. Swimming.
22. Tennis.
23. Wrestling.
24. Yachting. (i.) Skippers to be amateurs; (ii.) professional crews allowed in boats over 5 tons.

A set of General Regulations for the management of

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the Fourth Olympiad were also passed at the Hague Conference.

The British Olympic Committee were also asked to promote competitions in architecture, literature, music, painting, and sculpture, the arts accredited with drawing inspiration from the beauty of sport. Rules and conditions were framed by the B.O.C., but the competitions never took place. Most of these rules, however, were used in Stockholm at the Fifth Olympiad.

While the Conference was going forward in the Netherlands, matters in England had by no means been at a standstill, for the building of the great Stadium at Shepherd's Bush had been commenced, and the grounds and track were being laid out under the able supervision of that well-known professional, "Charlie" Perry. The ground was so planned that any wind there might be should disturb the competitors as little as possible; and, to digress for a moment, how Perry



got the cinder path into such fine condition in the time has always beaten me, for I ran on the Stadium track, as I have run on many others, but I can safely say that I have never in my life been on a faster track than that at the Stadium at the time of the Games. A track committee was appointed by the B.O.C., through the A.A.A., composed of Messrs P. L. Fisher, C. V. Hunter, G. V. A. Schofield, and H. Venn, by whom the track was measured on completion and certified as being 1760 feet in circumference and 24 feet in width. Outside this was the cycle track, 35 feet wide; and inside the cinder path was the turf for the field events, 235 yards long by 99 yards wide. The foundation was laid on 31st July 1907, and by May 1908 the whole structure, track and everything, was complete. The ground was well planned, the corners and banking were

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quite all that could be desired. Special mention must also be made of the swimming-tank, 330 feet long by 50 feet wide, and varying in depth from 4 to 12 feet. In this tank was a tower for high diving, which could be lowered under the surface of the water when not in use. This tower was specially designed by Mr William Henry, chief secretary of the Royal Life-saving Society. The field was provided with proper sand-pits for the various jumps, a feature hardly ever before seen at an athletic meeting in this country—always, of course, excepting the long-jump pits.

The arena was surrounded by banked seats giving seating accommodation for practically 100,000 spectators. Some conception of the vastness of this Stadium can be gathered by a glance at the photographic illustration which appears in these pages.

It was on 14th May 1908 that the Franco-British Exhibition opened, and it was on the same day that the Prince and Princess of Wales dedicated the Stadium to international sport. An excellent afternoon's sport was provided by the Finchley Harriers, under the presidency of that good sportsman Mr F. W. Ashford; but the rain spoiled everything, and we began to wonder how the clerk of the weather was going to treat us for the Olympiad.

The members of the British Olympic Council, headed by Lord Desborough, were drawn up in front of the royal box, when the Prince of Wales declared the Stadium open.

On the occasion of the visit of the late King Edward with Queen Alexandra and President Fallières to the Stadium on 26th May, the Polytechnic arranged a display.

The only other event of importance in connection with the Stadium before the actual opening of the Fourth Olympic Games on 13th July was the holding of the championships of the Amateur Athletic Association there, at which new records were established for hammer-throwing and pole-jumping, while only one championship holder in 1907 successfully defended his title in 1908—this was Con Leahy, the famous Irish high-jumper, who then held the English championship for four consecutive years.

The day fixed for the official opening of the Olympic Games of London, by H. M. King Edward VII., was Monday, 13th July. Soon after mid-day the Olympic competitors began to arrive at Shepherd's Bush. They then repaired to their various dressing-rooms to change into athletic kit, or the costume best suited to the sport for which they were entered. At two o'clock the roll of the teams was called by their managers in the dressing-rooms, and at 2.45 the teams fell in in rear of the Stadium, from whence they marched in sections of fours, and each nation, headed by its representatives, the first bearing the entablature and the next the national flag, marched into the arena on the sounding of a bugle-call, and drew up at different points marked by each nation's flag.

At 3.30 p.m. King Edward and Queen Alexandra were received by Lord Desborough, Viscount Selby, Lord Blyth, Sir John Cockburn, and Mr Imre Kiralfy. The founder of the modern Olympiads, M. le Baron Pierre de Coubertin, was then presented to his Majesty by the chairman of the British Olympic Council, as were also the members of the International Olympic Council who were present.

Next, the international teams of Olympic competitors marched forward to a point in front of the royal box ; on reaching the saluting-base the entablature-bearer fell back to the right flank of the leading section, while the standard-bearer remained alone six paces in front of the team. The International Olympic Council, British Olympic Council, and Comité d'Honneur were also drawn up in front of the royal box.

His Majesty then declared the Fourth Olympiad open. Immediately the trumpeters of the Life Guards sounded a fanfare, the bands struck up the National Anthem, every standard was dipped and every head bared, and then came the cheering, crash upon crash, while that best of all sportsmen his late Majesty King Edward VII. stood smiling affectionately upon the pick of the world's youth and manhood assembled that day to do him special honour. It was a truly impressive sight, and one to wake vibrant

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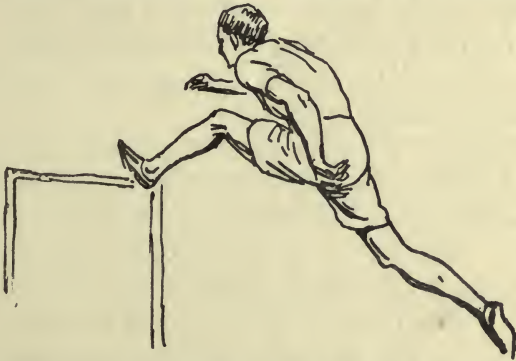
chords on the heart-strings of even the most cold-blooded of mortals.

The teams then wheeled to the right in column and marched past the royal box in the following order: Austria, Belgium, Bohemia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Finland, United States, Australasia, Canada, South Africa, and the United Kingdom; each team saluting in the national manner as the saluting-point was reached, and then passing around the track and out. Mr Robert Mitchell of the Polytechnic was responsible for the excellent arrangements for this parade, which was admirably managed by Mr H. Elliot, the chief marshal. There were between 40,000 and 50,000 spectators present in the Stadium on 13th July 1908 to witness the opening of the Fourth Olympiad, which commenced with the first heat of the 1500 metres race.

Now, as regards the attendance of spectators at these 1908 Games much has been both written and said as to the paucity of support given by the great British public, and a deal of surprise was expressed, especially by foreigners, at the bare appearance of the Stadium day after day, and also at the fact that the holding of the Olympic Games in England was not regarded more as a national festival in the greatest sporting country in the world. In this particular case, I think, the very fact of our love of sport and our accustomedness to sporting events was the whole cause of the trouble, for here in England we have an absolute plethora of sporting fixtures all the year round, and to the man in the street the Olympic Games do not represent anything very much out of the ordinary, and are certainly not as important as an inter-'varsity match, the Boat Race, or the English F. A. Cup final at the Crystal Palace. And yet we are told that some 300,000 people in all witnessed the 1908 Games, and this in spite of the fact that the Games were badly advertised, and at the beginning at all events the prices of the seats were quite beyond the pocket of the man who usually attends an athletic sports meeting. What might have been done by a proper publicity campaign is instanced by Marathon

day. For days before the papers had been discussing the chances of the various runners, with the result that the route practically right from Windsor to the Stadium was packed with people, and in the Stadium itself no fewer than 90,000 anxiously awaited the arrival of the runners, while hundreds more stood outside clamouring for admission and bidding as much as £10 for a seat, no matter where it was placed.

This meeting of 1908 was notable for the number of records that went by the board. It commenced on the very first day, when British records began to go, and to such a



pitch did this record-breaking attain that by the last day it required a world's record such as the 15 seconds for the 110 metres hurdles, established by Forest Smithson of America, to stir the pulses of the onlookers.

As has been the case with the present Olympic Games appeal, donations were not by any means too readily forthcoming, and the difficulties of entertaining our visitors loomed dark and very large upon the horizon until Lord Northcliffe came forward with a very spirited appeal in the *Daily Mail*, which at once aroused further enthusiasm and brought in the necessary money. Time was then very short to arrange any lavish scheme of entertainment, but all that was possible was done, and great credit is due to Mr G. M. Campbell and the organisers who worked so unceasingly with him. Special thanks were also due to Mr J. E. K. Studd and Mr Mitchell of the Polytechnic for organising a

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Reception and Housing Committee for the benefit of the competitors.

Many receptions and banquets were given, notable amongst these being the reception of athletes and officials of all nations at the Grafton Galleries on 11th July ; a reception by the Lord and Lady Mayoress at the Mansion House on 13th July ; banquets given by the B.O.C. at the Holborn Restaurant on July 14, 16, 17, 21, and 23 ; and a banquet given on behalf of his Majesty's Government by the Right Hon. Lewis Harcourt, M.P., on 24th July at the Grafton Galleries, which was followed by a ball at the Holborn Restaurant. The banquet on the 24th will ever be remembered for the brilliancy of the distinguished company assembled, and for the speech of Baron Pierre de Coubertin, a translation of which follows :—

“Excellencies, my Lords and Gentlemen,—In the name of the International Olympic Committee I express to you my profound appreciation of the compliment which has been paid to us. We regard as a treasured remembrance this Fourth Olympiad, in which, thanks to the zeal and labour of our English colleagues, a colossal effort towards perfection of technique has been possible ; and so satisfactory has been the result that I hope I do not express too great an ambition in saying that in the future we shall hope to do better still, if that is possible. For we wish always to progress ; those who do not progress go back !

“Gentlemen, the progress of the Committee, in the name of which I have the honour to speak, has been considerable and rapid. And when I think of the nameless attacks of which it has been the object, of the petty conspiracies, unreasonable obstacles, and jealousies which have beset its path during fourteen years, I am able to gratify myself with the thought that the struggle has turned out to be an excellent sport, for, as it transpires, your adversaries have merely practised against you the wiles of catch-as-catch-can. In spite of the circumstances with which the International Olympic Committee has been hampered since its inception, it appears to have developed robust health.

“The reason of these combats—ah, mon Dieu! I will tell you in two words. We form ourselves for our own purposes, and our scope of influence is unlimited; is it not necessary for us to excite public interest, to extend more and more the field of election, and little by little bring the great sporting bodies under our jurisdiction? We support the responsibility very willingly and without uneasiness. For my part, I learnt long ago in this country many things, and this among others: that the best means of safeguarding liberty and serving democracy is not always to entirely abandon election, but to maintain, on the contrary, an electoral system, with branches able to advise on certain specialities, thus assuring the continuance of an independent stable effort.

“The Olympic idea is in our eyes the conception of organised muscular culture, founded, on the one part, on the spirit of chivalry and what is so aptly termed ‘fairplay,’ and, on the other, on the æsthetic idea that the culture of it is beautiful and graceful. I will not say that the ancients actually failed in this idea.

“I was reading this morning an account of an incident which happened yesterday and which has caused some stir. I read in one of our great newspapers an expression of sorrow at the thought that certain traits in our sporting customs limit our aspirations to the attainment of our classic plane. Well, gentlemen, do you believe that similar incidents have never adorned the chronicles of the Olympic Games and all great athletic meetings of the past? It would be childish to pretend such a thing. Man has always been endowed with passion, and heaven preserve us from a society in which there was no excess of feeling and where the expression of manly precepts and sentiments would always be confined within the too narrow barrier of conventionality!

“It is true that nowadays, when the progress of material civilisation—I should say rather of mechanical civilisation—has magnified everything, certain doings which threaten the Olympic idea cause some uneasiness. Yes! I do not

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want to conceal the fact that 'fairplay is in danger,' and this is mainly due to a canker, which, imprudently, has been allowed to develop—the folly of betting and gambling. Well, if a crusade against gambling is necessary, we are ready to undertake it, and I am sure that opinion in this country will support our efforts—the opinion of all who love sport for sport's sake, for its high educational value, for the perfecting of humanity, of which it is such a powerful factor. Last Sunday, at the service held in St Paul's Cathedral in honour of the athletes, the Bishop of Pennsylvania drew attention to this in a most happy way. The importance of the Olympiads lies not so much in winning as in taking part.

“Let us return, gentlemen, to the grand idea, and spread it over all countries, thus laying the foundation of a healthy philosophy. The importance of life is not so much in triumph as in combat, the prime essential is not so much to have conquered as to have been honourably beaten. To encourage these precepts is to build up a type of humanity stronger and more valiant—above all, more scrupulous and more generous.

“Such are the ideas which dominate the hearts of our teams. Permit me, in the name of our colleagues, to drink to your respective countries, and especially to old England—mother of so many virtues—who has inspired so many efforts. Internationalism as we understand it is the outcome of the respect of countries and of the noble emulation which causes the heart of the athlete to leap when he sees, as the result of his efforts, the flag of his country run up to the mast-head of victory.”

The closing ceremony of the Fourth Olympiad was a final banquet given to the Olympic officials and competitors at the Holborn Restaurant on 31st October.

Knowing the Shepherd's Bush Stadium as I do, and estimating its value from a professional point of view, and then turning to the balance-sheet prepared by the B.O.C. covering the time between 27th November 1906 and 31st December 1908, I do not think I am far wrong in saying that

the Fourth Olympiad cost the organising nation somewhat over £80,000.

The total number of entries received for all the events in the Olympiad from the following nations was 2647, made up as follows: Argentina, 1; Australasia, 34; Austria, 34; Belgium, 88; Bohemia, 31; Canada, 67; Denmark, 101; Finland, 67; France, 63; Germany, 110; Greece, 20; Holland, 165; Hungary, 153; Italy, 115; Norway, 64; Russia, 7; South Africa, 181; Sweden, 204; Switzerland, 4; Turkey, 1; United Kingdom, 839; United States of America, 160.

The table of performances will be found in the Appendix.

The complete list of events, together with place and date of competition, is as follows:—

Event.	Place.	Date.
Archery.	Stadium.	July 17-20.
Athletics.	"	" 13-25.
Boxing.	Northampton Institute, St John Street, Clerkenwell, London.	October 27.
Cycling.	Stadium.	July 13-18.
Fencing—		
Épée and sabre.	Special terrain near Stadium.	" 17-24.
Foil display.	Prince's Galleries, Piccadilly, W.	
Football—	Stadium.	October 19-24.
Association. }	"	October.
Rugby. }	"	July 14-16.
Gymnastics.	"	October 29-31.
Hockey.	"	" 24.
Lacrosse.	"	July.
Lawn tennis.	Wimbledon.	August 28, 29.
Motor boats.	Southampton Water.	June 18 and 21.
Polo.	Hurlingham.	April 27.
Racquets.	Queen's Club.	July 28-31.
Rowing.	Henley-on-Thames.	
Shooting—		
Rifle and revolver.	Bisley.	" 9-11.
Clay bird.	Wembley Park and Harrow.	" 8-11.
Swimming.	Stadium.	" 13-25.
Skating.	Prince's Skating Club.	October 28, 29.
Tennis, Real (Jeu de paume).	Queen's Club.	May 18-23.
Wrestling.	Stadium.	July 20-25.
Yachting.	Ryde, Isle of Wight.	" 27-29.
	Clyde.	August 11, 12.

The events in the Stadium concluded on 25th July with the presentation of all awards won there. The gold medals

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and challenge trophies were distributed by her Majesty Queen Alexandra, the silver medals were presented by her Grace the Duchess of Rutland, and the bronze medals by her Grace the Duchess of Westminster, who also distributed the diplomas of special merit. Lady Desborough distributed the commemoration medals.

The prize-giving was carried out with all due pomp and ceremony, and concluded with a hearty round of cheers for her Majesty from the prize-winners.

The recipient of each gold medal also received a sprig of oak leaves from the Royal Forest at Windsor, tied with a Union Jack. This was but one more example of the kindly forethought of the late King Edward, and was doubtless inspired by what his Majesty witnessed in Athens two years previously, when the King of Greece handed to the successful competitors a branch of olive from the sacred grove within the Altis at Olympia.

CHAPTER X

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FIFTH OLYMPIAD (STOCKHOLM 1912)—THE FIFTH OLYMPIAD

WHEN the balance-sheet of the British Olympic Association was published early in 1909 it was found that the Association had £6377, 15s. 9d. in hand wherewith to make preparations for the 1912 Olympiad at Stockholm, a sum obviously totally inadequate for the purpose. In the preliminary report prior to the official report issued by the British Olympic Council on the Fifth Olympiad, I see that it is stated that only £5500 was in hand after the 1908 Games, and that £5000 was placed in trustee stock and the balance placed on deposit.

We now come to one of the most curious phases of the whole Olympic movement so far as Great Britain is concerned. The B.O.C. had every indication that sufficient interest had been aroused to justify them in expecting adequate pecuniary assistance to enable them to carry on the work for 1912, and undoubtedly this money would have been forthcoming had a public appeal been launched while the Games were fresh in the public mind. But here an error was made. Instead of going boldly to the public and stating *in the press* the amount of money required, 5000 booklets were issued to those who had already subscribed, asking for an annual subscription of 10s. 6d. The net result of this move was five annual subscribers and twenty-four life members.

A public appeal was tentatively suggested in 1911, and as a "feeler" a batch of letters were sent out, which produced

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in all £245. On this showing the B.O.C. did not feel justified in going to the public, but decided to wait until after the 1912 Olympiad and then make an appeal for funds for 1916. With this I shall deal later. As the public appeal was out of the question, it decided to spend the £5400 in hand, less administrative expenses to 1915, on equipping and sending out a team to Stockholm; and at the same time 17,000 circulars were sent out asking for annual subscriptions. These circulars brought in thirty-one annual subscribers and three life members. It may seem astounding that in a sports-loving nation only thirty-four replies can be got from 17,000 applications, but such was the case.

Much blame has been laid on the press for not giving sufficient publicity to the works of the B.O.C. And here again I think there must be "a nigger in the fence somewhere," for, personally, so far as the affairs of the Amateur Field Events Association are concerned, I have always found the press most courteous and ever ready to give publicity to anything which makes for the betterment of British athletics.

Although blame must surely rest on the B.O.C. for the way in which they prepared for our representation at Stockholm, yet I have nothing but the most whole-hearted praise for them for the work they did and the help they gave in the international preparations for the Fifth Olympiad.

And here I would pause for a moment to point out certain facts. The British Olympic Association has been very harshly, and in my opinion unfairly, criticised for not thinking of making a public appeal before 1911; and while I certainly think that such a public appeal should have been made, instead of sending out the 17,000 circular letters, yet I am of the opinion that no appeal was justified at so late a date, unless the governing bodies concerned could guarantee to the B.O.A., and incidentally to the public, that a requisite number of highly trained and competent competitors would be forthcoming.

Had such been the case, then no doubt the public would have subscribed sufficient money for the carrying out of the

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arrangements necessary for the comfort and well-being of our representatives. (That 1911 would have been quite time enough for the public appeal is proved by the fact that the appeal of the American Olympic Committee was not made until December 1911.) What I wish to bring home to my readers is that if such governing bodies as the Amateur Athletic Association had had their houses in order, and their athletes and members at the highest pitch of perfection possible, money would not have been needed to find and train latent talent ; funds would only have been necessary to see that the team went forth to contend for the national honour properly



equipped, for surely the duties of the British Olympic Council are rather to see to such matters as the transportation to and housing of a team at the Olympic Games than to run about the country finding the competitors. That should be the duty of the associations governing the various sports included in the programme of an Olympiad. So that if the B.O.C. are to blame for not providing the necessary funds, the governing bodies must also share the blame for not having the necessary competitors at that pitch of perfection which is required of the prize-winners at a modern Olympiad.

From the very beginning of 1909 the B.O.C. were in constant communication with the Olympic Committees of other nations, and more especially with the Swedish Olympic Committee, who made full use of the experience we had gained in the organisation of the 1908 Olympiad. Indeed, one may safely say that the Stockholm Games were almost

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entirely modelled on those held in London four years previously.

Great Britain was represented on the International Olympic Council during this period by Lord Desborough, the Rev. R. S. de Courcy Laffan, and Mr T. A. Cook, and meetings were attended at Berlin, Luxembourg, and Budapest.

Meanwhile, let us see what steps were taken by the ever-successful Americans.

The usual request was sent out by the organising nation for Olympic Committees to be formed by all the competing nations. The request was received in America by Prof. Wm. M. Sloane, who, with "Jim" Sullivan, at once got busy on the getting together of a first-class committee. This they soon accomplished, with the Hon. Wm. H. Taft as honorary president.

On 7th December 1911 the Executive Committee met at the New York Athletic Club; the Team Selection Committee were chosen; M. P. Halpin of New York was appointed team manager, and the late "Mike" Murphy of Philadelphia trainer.

Next came the question of how the teams were to go to Stockholm from America. At first a suggestion was made that the *Oceanic* should be chartered for the trip, but this boat was abandoned in favour of the *Finland* of the Red Star Line, which boat the Committee chartered forthwith. Having made all their arrangements, and actually got their steamer, they then set about raising the money to pay for it. And this is a point I want to have very carefully noted. They did not ask for one single penny until they could say, "This is *what we are going to do* (not what we propose doing). Will you stand in and help to put 'Old Glory' at the top of the mast once again?" And the people stood in!

Local finance committees were formed, and worked like Trojans to raise funds. The San Francisco *Examiner* held a big athletic meeting, the money from which was all handed over to the American Olympic Fund.

Mr G. T. Kirby, President of the A.A.U., made a tour

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of the Western States, speaking and raising money wherever he went. Colonel R. M. Thompson also gave \$13,500; and the sale of passages on the *Finland*, to those enthusiasts who wished to travel to Stockholm with the team, also brought in \$55,453.72, which, with private subscriptions amounting to \$69,915.62, gave a total fund in hand of \$125,369.34, of which only \$1,804.59 remained after the trip was over.

Many hard and unfair things have been said and written about the amateur status of the Americans, but I have it on the best authority that "prior to the departure of the team, not one cent was spent for an athlete's expenses, for a manager or official," while the committee and officials who organised the team gave their time and travelled at their own expense, so that the American Olympic Committee had nothing to spend on organisation.

Speaking from personal experience—and I have competed against Americans on a good many occasions—I can only say that I have always found them clean, straight sportsmen; but of course there are hounds that will run riot in every pack.

The American team, aboard the *Finland*, left New York for Stockholm on 14th June.

Aboard the steamer the athletes were under the orders of their manager, M. P. Halpin, and trained as follows:—

Sprinters	Commence 10.30 a.m.
Jumpers	„ 11 „
Quarter- and half-milers	„ 3 p.m.
Milers and long-distance runners	„ 3.30 „
Marathon runners and walkers	„ 4 „
Field-events athletes	Morning and afternoon on forward deck.

The *Finland* arrived at Antwerp on 24th June, and there the team trained on the grass ground of the Beershot A.C. until they departed for Stockholm at mid-day on 26th June. The team now rested until their arrival in Stockholm on the 30th June.

And now a few words as to the management of sport in Sweden, and the system by which they have attained to

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such an amazing degree of proficiency in so short a space of time.

Firstly, in Sweden such a dispute as arose here some few years ago between the Amateur Athletic Association and the National Cyclist Union is virtually impossible, because in Sweden all the governing associations are amalgamated into the National Association of the Swedish Gymnastic and Athletic Clubs, and all conform to a uniform code of rules, which must obviously lead to the betterment of Swedish sport and do away with many of the petty jealousies which exist here between one governing body and another. Of this National Association H.R.H. the Crown Prince of Sweden has been president ever since its inception.

The Association is made up of two representatives from each section and representatives from each district association, in the proportion of one to every five hundred, but the number of representatives from any one district must in no case exceed twelve.

The Association sits as a final court of appeal. At the general meeting are settled all rules and matters too big to be dealt with by the special or district associations. At the general meeting are also elected the Rules Committee and the Board of Control, composed of thirty persons elected annually by ballot. From this Board is elected the Administrative Committee, responsible for the finance of the Association; and while on the subject of finance I would mention that the National Association is authorised by the Swedish Government to hold a lottery, which brings in an annual income of £1000 or rather more, in addition to which there is an annual revenue from the subscriptions of the clubs.

Under the National Association are the special associations for the control of each separate branch of sport, such as fencing, football, golf, etc., to whom the clubs are affiliated for a small fee on proving that they really practise the form of athletics for which they are formed. These associations exist solely for the technical management of each branch of sport, and are entirely governed by the N. A. S. G. A. C.

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Under the special associations again are the twenty-one district associations, made up to correspond as nearly as possible with the Swedish provinces (in much the same way as we in England have county football associations). All the clubs within a province are affiliated to their own district association, by whom they are governed in that province and by whom the district championships are promoted.

In Sweden special attention is paid to the coaching and training of schoolboys; and in order that interest may not be lost when they attain to manhood, special athletic badges are given to every Swedish subject who can pass the tests which will be mentioned a little later.

The badges of bronze, silver, and gold are awarded in rising grades of merit.

To obtain a bronze badge an athlete must, during the course of one calendar year, pass one test in each of the five groups of exercises given below.



To obtain the silver badge an athlete must during each and every one of four years (whether in succession or not) pass one test in each of the five groups.

The gold badge is awarded to an athlete who fulfils the conditions laid down for the silver badge, but does so in no fewer than eight years (successive or not). But in the case of an athlete of thirty-two years or over passing one test in each group a gold badge is awarded, whether badges have been previously won or not.

Tests to be Passed.

- Group I. Gymnastics or swimming 200 metres.
- Group II. High-jump (minimum 135 centimetres), or
Long " (" 475 ").
- Group III. Running 100 metres (maximum time, 13 secs.), or
" 400 " (" " 65 "), or
" 1500 " (" " 5 mins. 15 secs.).

- Group IV. Fencing or throwing the javelin (minimum 50 metres), or
 Throwing the discus (minimum 40 metres), or
 Putting the shot (" 16 ").
- Group V. Running, 10,000 metres (maximum time 50 mins.), or
 Swimming, 1000 " (" " 28 "), or
 Skating, 10,000 " (" " 25 "), or
 Ski-running, 20,000 metres cross country (maximum time
 2 hrs. 15 mins.).
 Road cycling, 20,000 metres (maximum time 50 mins.).

To be a member of a team taking part in the final of a league football competition, or in a match for the Swedish football championship, also qualifies under Group V.

Right up from the early 'nineties there have been athletic clubs in Sweden, but it was not until the Central Association for the Promotion of Athletics was formed in 1897 that Swedish athletics began to be of anything like international importance, and it was ten years later when B. Söderstrom of Sweden carried off our English pole-jump championship at 10 feet 6 inches. May I here remark that several of my Swedish friends have pointed out that in my last book, *Olympian Field Events*, I represented Söderstrom as being a Hungarian. I take this opportunity of apologising to Mr Söderstrom and to Sweden for unintentionally cheating her of the credit of having bred such a fine athlete. But to revert. A word as to the spheres of utility of the National and Central Associations is here necessary. For the purpose of the Olympic Games the two bodies act jointly, but in Sweden the former act as the legislative body, while the latter chiefly concerns itself with the establishment of grounds, the forming of new clubs, and the general encouragement of sport. In short, just as the National Association is the legislative body, so the Central Association may be considered the promoting body. As an instance of what I mean, the Central Association laid out, equipped, and support the magnificent Ostermalm Athletic Ground in Stockholm at a cost of some £11,000 or £12,000. Those who were at Stockholm will remember that these grounds were placed at the disposal of international athletes for training purposes during the Games.

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Before leaving the subject of the Central Associations I should like to mention what may be considered their greatest work, namely, the establishment of the Northern Games, which were first held at Stockholm in 1901, and are still carried out there every fourth year in the second week of February. These Games include such competitions as ski-running, skating, ice-yachting, tobogganing, skate-sailing, rifle-shooting on skis, cross-country races of 120 miles on skis; there are also national peasant dances and pageants. The last celebration of the Northern Games was in February 1913.

Dealing with the patriotic support given by the Swedish nation to the Swedish Olympic Committee in their preparations for the 1912 Olympiad at Stockholm: in May 1909 Colonel Victor Balck announced that the Swedish Government had authorised a grant of 400,000 francs for the proper carrying out of the work of the Committee, and that the various associations concerned in the government of sport in Sweden had undertaken to provide another 100,000 francs. Further public support in the way of large and small subscriptions from private individuals was not withheld, so that the Swedish Olympic Committee commenced their labours, with Mr Kristian Hellström, the old L.A.C. member, as secretary, under the presidency of the Crown Prince of Sweden (who throughout worked as indefatigably as did the Crown Prince of Greece when acting in a similar capacity at the Athenian celebration in 1906), in the most favourable circumstances.

One of the first questions to arise was naturally that of the provision of a Stadium wherein to hold the events, and as the outcome of the deliberations of the Swedish Committee Mr Torben Grut was instructed to prepare plans for the consideration of the Committee.

The plans finally approved provided for a smaller Stadium than the one at Shepherd's Bush in England which was used for the 1908 Olympiad and erected at an estimated cost of between £40,000 and £50,000. Notwithstanding the fact that the Stockholm Stadium was to be smaller than

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that in London, the cost worked out at some £50,000, accounted for by the fact that the architectural design was more artistic and the nature of the building and grounds more permanent. The building has been carried out in violet-grey Swedish bricks and granite dressings, and the whole is surrounded by an arcade, in alternate arches of which were placed pedestals surmounted by symbolic figures. To the south the Stadium is entered under a massive entrance-arch flanked by castellated octagonal towers. On the north are two magnificent towers which are built into the rocky slopes of the hill; directly behind these towers are the administrative buildings, and on the top of this slope is the arcade.

On the eastern tower are two granite figures rising upon a black mass. These two figures represent Ask and Embla, known to Northern folk-lore as the progenitors of the world.

The ground was laid out under the able supervision of Mr Charles Perry, who, it will be remembered, laid out the Shepherd's Bush Stadium also, and Mr O. Björlin.

No cycling track was provided in the Stockholm Stadium, as the only event of this nature which was included took place on the road. One lap of the cinder track measured 383 metres; the breadth of the track was 10·5 metres where the races finished with a straight run in, and 7·5 metres at the opposite side. The central arena of turf for the carrying out of the football matches, gymnastic displays, wrestling matches, field events, etc., measured 148 metres by 67·5 metres, and was so arranged that the turf had only to be removed in certain places to disclose the jumping-pits and cinder paths running up to the take-off boards.

The telegraph boards and megaphone stewards were admirable in keeping the spectators informed as to every detail of what was going on, while a corps of Boy Scouts acting as messengers proved invaluable to the officials. The Stadium seated upwards of 30,000 people.

One special feature of the Stockholm Olympic Games was the keeping of an official photographic record of each and every event, taken by means of a camera so arranged

that the breaking of the tape released the shutter of the instrument and recorded the photograph.

On 1st June 1912 the inauguration of the Stadium was held and gymnastic displays given.

The Olympiad opened on 5th May 1912 with four lawn-tennis events upon the covered courts. But it was not until 6th July 1912 that the Fifth Olympiad was solemnly declared open by H. M. the King of Sweden, in the presence of the athletes of all nations drawn up in front of the royal box. A blessing upon the Games was asked by a Swedish clergyman and a prayer offered up by the Rev. R. S. de Courcy Laffan (late hon. secretary British Olympic Association); a hymn was sung; then followed a march-past by the competing athletes of all nations; and the ceremony came to a close with a display by the Swedish gymnasts.

Features of special note at the Fifth Olympiad were the number of Olympic records which were broken and the inclusion of the following new features in the programme: the modern pentathlon (duel-shooting, fencing, riding, and cross-country running), the pentathlon and decathlon, right- and left-handed competitions in the field events, a competition with foils; in the rowing section inrigged fours with a coxswain were introduced, and the pair-oared race was omitted. Competitions in horsemanship were also introduced, which are likely to remain a permanent feature of the programme at future Olympiads.

As will be seen by reference to the results given in the Appendix, on the whole programme Sweden gained the premier honours with 133 points out of a possible 913. America was second with 129, Great Britain third with 76, and Finland fourth with 52. In the purely athletic events America came first with 85 points; Finland second, 29 points; Sweden third, 27 points; and Great Britain fourth, 15 points.

In athletics there is no doubt that we were thoroughly outclassed and deservedly beaten. In fencing, which was held in the covered tennis-courts from July 6th to 18th, we carried ourselves creditably, and did well to obtain second place to Holland in the combat for a team of *épéistes*. One of the

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best-conducted sections of the British team was that made up of the gymnasts; and taking into consideration the terribly uphill fight the English Amateur Gymnastic Association had to send a team at all, one is bound to express the most whole-hearted admiration for this team, which worked its way into third place in the "Team Competition without Swedish Exercises." The international football trophy went to a very fine English F.A. team, as was only to be expected. At tennis in the covered courts we acquitted ourselves well, but did not make any entries for the open-air competition, as the date clashed with the Wimbledon fixture; and the non-entry, I think, speaks very badly for the patriotism of our tennis-players.

The riding competitions were excellently carried out, but the bad fortune which attended us throughout dogged our footsteps once again. The rule read that each country must have at least three representatives actually competing for the team to score. We were only able to get four officers to go out, and on the 14th of July two of this number were disabled, so that for team purposes we were out of action.

Rowing turned out to be our best event, and, in spite of all the harsh things that rowing men said about the evil of specialisation in athletics, their own success was but one more proof of the great benefit of the very specialisation they are so ready to decry in others.

The shooting events on the whole seem to have been unsatisfactory, unfamiliar conditions and lack of facilities for our men to practise on the range at the disappearing target before competition forming an unexpected handicap.

Although our successes in swimming were not so great as in 1908, yet we did moderately well, and but for the sudden illness of Miss Curwen should have done much better; also the quite extraordinary powers of Duke Kahanamoku, the member of the American team who came from Honolulu, must be taken into consideration.

In the yachting section there were no entries from Great Britain, which looks as though the Olympic idea has not yet penetrated to the most wealthy circles in this country.

The conditions under which the wrestling competitions were carried out were so entirely unsatisfactory that the British team withdrew from the contest.

As regards the social side of the Fifth Olympiad, among the most important functions was the lunch given by the Swedish Olympic Committee at Hasselbacken to the International Olympic Committee after the opening of the latter's meeting at the Riksdag House on 4th July. On the 6th, H.M. King Gustave of Sweden gave a garden-party at the Palace at Logarden; and on Sunday, 7th July, the Swedish Olympic Committee held an official banquet at the Grand Hôtel Royal. On the 8th a reception was held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Then followed a number of dinners given by the Crown Prince and the various Committees. On the 12th July the founder of the modern Olympiads, Baron de Coubertin, gave a tea. On the 16th a banquet was given by King Gustave at the Palace; and on Saturday, 27th July, a farewell banquet was given at Hasselbacken by the Royal Swedish Yacht Club.

It seems to have become a set feature of the Olympiads to give the victor some more classical token of his victory than a medal. The idea was commenced by King George of Greece at the 1906 Athenian celebration by the giving of an olive branch from the sacred grove within the Altis at Olympia to the victor, and carried on by King Edward VII. of England by the giving of a small sprig of oak from the Royal Forest at Windsor, and finally by King Gustave of Sweden, who crowned each victor with a chaplet of oak leaves when he handed to the winners of premier honours the gold medals.

It will be remembered that at the Congress of 1906 a wish was expressed for the reunion of art, literature, and sport in the Olympic Games, and that the British Committee drew up the rules for the art section, but were unable to carry out the competition from lack of time. The five competitions it was wished to add were architecture, painting, music, sculpture, and literature, the competitions to be open

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to works not previously exhibited and which are directly inspired by the contests.

These art contests at Stockholm resulted as follows :—

Painting.	C. Pellegrini, Italy.	Gold medal.
Music.	R. Barthelemi, "	"
Literature.	{ G. Horod M. Eschbach } Germany.	"
Sculpture.	{ G. Dubois, France. W. Winans, U.S.A. }	"
Architecture.	{ Monod Laverrière } Switzerland.	"

Taken all round, it was a bad year for us, but the British Olympic Association were seriously handicapped for lack of funds. Things went wrong with the catering arrangements. One member of the British team tells us that the staple diet was mostly pork (and this in a hot country); while we had the worst of bad luck in that G. R. L. Anderson fell at the eighth hurdle in the final heat through putting his foot in a hole (which had been made by a competitor in the 400 metres race and not properly rammed down afterwards) when taking off, and W. Scott had a breakdown in the final of the 10,000 metres. On the other hand, we were lucky in getting to the final of the 400 metres relay race by the disqualification of the American team, although we did put up a world's record of $42\frac{2}{5}$ seconds in the final. However, there was one outstanding performance of real merit to our credit in the winning of the 1500 metres race by A. N. S. Jackson in the Olympic record time of 3 minutes $56\frac{1}{2}$ seconds. One significant fact to be carefully borne in mind is that Great Britain did not score a single point in the field events. One thing which was greatly to our disadvantage as a nation was the exclusion of all cycling events except the road race.

One does not in any way wish to make excuses for the British failure, or to belittle the marvellous performances of the Americans; but I would most sincerely ask the reader to bear in mind that our men suffered under the greatest disadvantages, and practically speaking did not go out as a team (the men did not even all travel together), but rather as a number of individual athletes, many of whom had not

even seen the trainer, Mr Alec Nelson, until the Games were right upon us. Whereas the Americans travelled upon a proper training-ship right from America, and lived on board during the whole time they were at Stockholm, so that they were in the hands of the trainer and team manager continually, and many of them had been through the skilful hands of the late "Mike" Murphy (the trainer) on more than one occasion previously.

The Fifth Olympiad came to a conclusion on 22nd July with four yacht races.

Much of the success attained by the Swedes was due to the quite extraordinary national enthusiasm aroused by the preparations for the Olympiad, to the good work of Mr Hjertberg the chief coach, to the system of standard medals of various grades referred to elsewhere, and to the tactful skill of Kristian Hellström, hon. secretary of the committee.

And now a few words as to causes and effects.

It has been very properly pointed out by the British Olympic Committee that no response was made to their appeal for funds, even by those most interested in athletic sports, and that "one very real reason for the general excellence of the American teams, so far as discoverable, is the institutions founded throughout the United States after the model of the New York Athletic Club, where the funds for a luxurious social club are provided by the subscriptions of a number of members who would regret to lose touch with sport merely because their active athleticism is over. In a different class of membership, with various restrictions, are many young and promising athletes, who are enabled to enjoy very expensive advantages at a different subscription entailing a very moderate cost. These clubs carry on the work done at schools and universities, and sometimes replace the latter altogether, and they provide numerous opportunities for competition, which give invaluable education in racing and field events." It is further pointed out that it is not to specialisation that the American victories are solely due, but to the general excellence to which the American athlete attains at his school,

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his university, his athletic club, before he comes into the hands of the coach to the Olympic Committee. One of the strongest points of the American teams has been that if their best man in any one event fails they have one or two others who are quite good enough to win.

As has already been pointed out in these pages, here in England the methods of promoting sport are very imperfect, while the lack of system in our schools, so far as athletics are concerned, is a serious stumbling-block, and until we set our house in order we shall continue to deteriorate.

As an example of what can be done by proper methods, I would direct the reader's attention to the record of the Polytechnic Harriers for the year 1913, having especial regard to the performances of W. Applegarth. The Polytechnic Harriers have been well coached and trained by Mr S. A. Mussibini, and have the advantage of a good social institution in the Regent Street Polytechnic.

After the failure of our team at Stockholm, a perfect wave of popular indignation swept over the country, and Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, president of the Amateur Field Events Association, had his attention drawn to the position. Sir Arthur, ever willing to exert himself in a good cause, took the matter up, the direct outcome of his tactful negotiations being the formation of the Berlin Special Committee. As the result of much adverse criticism by a certain section of the press, the Duke of Westminster's special appeal has been a failure; but we are not beaten yet, and I hope before long to see a scheme on foot which will at any rate give us representation at Berlin in 1916, and shall help us to regain our lost laurels at the Seventh Olympiad in 1920. As I was at one time a member of the Special Berlin Committee appointed to administer the funds which it was hoped would be forthcoming in answer to the Duke of Westminster's appeal, I propose saying nothing on this subject, but will pass on to other matters. The fund is dead, so let it lie, and let us consider later a scheme which may yet lead to the regeneration of British athletics.

A plenary session of the International Olympic Council,

to study questions under the heads of physiology and athletic psychology, was fixed to take place in Lausanne last year (1913).

This year the Congress will be held in Paris, when delegates will travel from every part of the globe to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the revival of the Olympic Games. At this Congress it is hoped to draw up a code of fixed and definite rules which will make the carrying out of future Olympiads entirely uniform, no matter where they may be held. After this will come the celebration of the Sixth Olympiad at Berlin in 1916.

CHAPTER XI

THE FUTURE—PREPARATIONS FOR THE SIXTH OLYMPIAD, BERLIN 1916

LET us now turn our attention to the future and consider what the nations are doing in preparation for the Sixth Olympiad, to be held at Berlin in 1916. And, as Germany is the promoting nation, let us first consider the steps which are being taken by the Fatherland to make the next Olympiad even more perfect than that which was held at Stockholm in 1912, also the preparations which are being made for the adequate representation of that country. For this purpose I do not think I can do better than publish the following extract from *Körperkultur* of December 1912, which not only deals with the German preparations (in addition to those set forth in the article, Germany has engaged A. C. Kraenzlein, the famous American athlete, who, it will be remembered, won three gold medals at the Olympic Games of 1900, as chief athletic adviser in Germany), but also those of Austria and Sweden; incidentally, the latter have re-engaged Ernest Hjertberg, who so successfully coached the Swedish athletes for the 1912 Games.

A brief note is also made as to the Games in the intermediate cycle, which should come on for celebration in Athens this year, but it is doubtful if they will take place, owing to the unsettled state of the country after the Balkan War.

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Translation of an extract from "Körperkultur," Dec. 1912.

“GERMAN IMPERIAL COMMITTEE FOR OLYMPIC GAMES

“The Imperial Committee for Olympic Games held a plenary meeting on the 10th November, which was attended by representatives of all sporting corporations. Dr Martin discussed the preliminary work in connection with the opening of the Berlin Stadium, which is to take place on the 18th June 1913, and his speech was followed by the constitution of the Imperial Committee for Olympic Games. It is composed of: (a) one representative of each of the Associations of Clubs devoted to physical exercises; (b) members and representatives of the Contests Committee; (c) representatives of Germany on the International Olympic Committee; (d) persons who have seconded in any way the efforts of the Imperial Committee or may be of use to it on other grounds in accomplishing its tasks. They are summoned by the Imperial Committee by means of supplementary elections. In addition to this, whoever offers the management a yearly contribution of at least 50 marks becomes a ‘Förderer der Bestrebungen des Reichsausschusses’ (promoter of the efforts of the Imperial Committee), while whoever pays in a minimum sum of 500 marks in one instalment becomes a lifelong ‘Förderer.’ These ‘Förderer’ of the Imperial Committee receive a badge and have their names published.

“The sections of the Imperial Committee are the Board of Management, elected for four years, commencing 1st January 1913, so that a new election has to take place at the end of every year in which an Olympiad is held; and the Committees, which comprise the Administrative Committee, the Contests Committee, the Financial Committee, and the Press and Propaganda Committee. The Administrative Committee consists of the Board of Management and two representatives of the sporting associations, elected in each instance for a period of two years.

“The grant of a decoration in three grades for

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prominent gymnasts and sportsmen up to 32 years of age was sanctioned in a carefully drafted statute.

“The precise conditions governing distinctions are as follows:—

“1. The German Imperial Committee for Olympic Games provides a distinction for a variety of performances in the domain of physical exercise.

“2. Only those can acquire this distinction who (*a*) are German subjects; (*b*) have completed their eighteenth year; (*c*) belong to an Association recognised by the German Imperial Committee; (*d*) fulfil the conditions stipulated under paragraph 4.

“3. The investigation of the several performances is in the hands of the Association within whose sphere of competency the individual physical exercises fall. For this purpose each Association must: (*a*) equip a central bureau for receiving all applications for this distinction; (*b*) appoint the necessary agents for the investigation and supervision of the performances required; (*c*) issue the regulations to be observed in connection with the performance when the same is to be supervised; and (*d*) notify the said central bureau to the German Imperial Committee.

“4. Whoever has the intention of competing for the distinction must notify the fact to the Association to which he belongs.

“The applicant has then to enter into communication with the agents of the Associations concerned, with a view to arranging the performance in the various branches of physical exercise.

“The agents entrusted with the supervision of the performances must draw up a report of the said performances on a form prescribed by the Imperial Committee and placed at their disposal, which report must then be handed to the competitor. The competitor has, on completion of all the performances, to send in the report to the German Imperial Committee, which then decides as to the grant of the distinction. Should there be any doubt as to the expediency

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of such grant, the Contests Committee will be called upon to give its decision.

“5. Distinctions are conferred in three classes. The badge of the *third class* is acquired by whoever accomplishes one performance in each group of the subjoined list in the course of a calendar year.

“The badge of the *second class* is acquired by whoever, during a period of four years, either consecutive or not, accomplishes each year one performance in each group of the subjoined list.

“The badge of the *first class* is acquired by whoever, during a period of eight years, consecutive or not, accomplishes each year one performance in each group of the subjoined list.

“Those who have passed their 32nd year receive the gold medal if, in the course of one calendar year, they accomplish one performance in each group of the subjoined list.

“*Conditions governing the Grant of Distinctions (Draft).*”

“*Observation.*—The conditions given in brackets are taken from the Swedish regulations.

“*Group 1.*—(a) Swimming, 200 metres; (b) gymnastics, satisfactory performance of a gymnastic exercise as per programme (composed of Tables 4 to 12 of *Handbuch der Gymnastik für Arme und Marine*), in the presence of two controllers recognised by the sectional management for gymnastics.

“*Group 2.*—(a) High jump (min. 135 centimetres); (b) long jump (min. 475 centimetres).

“*Group 3.*—(a) Running, 100 metres (max. 15 secs.); (b) running, 400 metres (max. 65 secs.); (c) running, 1500 metres (max. 5·15 mins.).

“*Group 4.*—(a) Fencing, 6, in the presence of two controllers recognised by the sectional management—the competitor must show that he is acquainted with the theory and practice of fencing as laid down in the *Praxis der Fechtkunst nach Vorschrift des Handedning i varjforinghaf C. Ankar-*

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cona och Sten Drachenberg; (b) throwing the discus (min. 40 metres); (c) throwing the javelin (min. 50 metres); (d) putting the weight (min. 16 metres) (*sic*).

“*Group 5: Endurance Tests.*—(a) Running, 10,000 metres (max. 50 mins.); (b) swimming, 1000 metres (max. 28 mins.); (c) skating, 1000 metres (max. 15 mins.); (d) ski-ing, 20,000 metres (hilly ground, max. 2 hrs. 15 mins.); (e) cycling, 20,000 metres (on country road, max. 50 mins.); (f) football. (Participants in district championship football finals, or participants in the football game for the Swedish championship, will be deemed to have passed the endurance tests.)

“*Proposed Amplifications of Groups 4 and 5.*—Shooting, rowing, lawn tennis, golf, lifting the weight, throwing the stone, wrestling, and ice- and land-hockey.

“The final regulations governing method of execution will be issued by the individual associations.

“The editor, Herr Diem, has been definitely elected general secretary for the Sixth Olympiad, to be held in 1916.

“*Olympic Games of Berlin in 1916.*—By the invitation of the German Rowing Association an International Rowing Olympic Congress will be held in Frankfurt-on-the-Main on the 7th March 1913, with a view to drawing up an international programme. In the letter of invitation which the committee of the German Rowing Association has addressed to the representatives of all the countries which have hitherto taken part in Olympiads there is the following passage:—

“‘You are aware that the next Olympic Games are arranged to take place in Berlin in the year 1916. Before we bring forward a programme of our own for rowing, we desire to make an attempt to ascertain whether, by agreement between the Rowing Associations of the countries concerned, a programme having general validity cannot be drawn up, which would remain constantly in force for all future Olympic Games. With this proposal the German Rowing Association renounces all arrangements of the Olympic Games of 1916 in any

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way favourable to itself. We hope that this renunciation on our part in the interests of fairness and the development of sport may be acknowledged by their falling in with this proposal. It is not only in the interests of justice that such a programme having general validity should be drawn up, but it is furthermore in the interests of the individual countries that training in the several types of boats should once for all be brought into harmony with the programme established.'

"The German Swimming Association was the first to comply with the request made by the German Imperial Committee for Olympic Games to the German Sporting Associations for a list of the types of exercise proposed by them for the Sixth Olympiad. The said Association submitted to the Imperial Committee the following programme:—

"*Contests for Men.*—100 metres free-style swimming; 100 metres back swimming; 200 metres back swimming; 200 metres breast swimming; 300 metres side swimming; 400 metres free-style swimming; 400 metres breast swimming; 1500 metres free-style swimming; high dive from 6 metres and 10 metres board; trick diving from 1 metre and 3 metres board.

"*Contests for Ladies.*—100 metres free-style swimming; 200 metres breast swimming; trick diving from 1 metre and 3 metres boards.

"*Team Contests for Men.*—400 metres free-style relay swimming (four times 100 metres); 200 metres relay swimming (twice 100 metres) by specified method of swimming; 800 metres relay swimming (four times 200 metres), free style; water polo with seven men to the team.

"*Team Contests for Ladies.*—400 metres relay swimming (four times 100 metres), free style.

"*The swimming-bath of the Grünewald Stadium* has now been taken energetically in hand. It is situated in the middle of the hollow of the Grünewald racing track, and has a surface area of 104 metres in length and 22 metres in width, with an average depth of 1·8 metres, which, however, is increased to 4·5 metres in front of the diving-stage. It is

so built into the huge Stadium towards the north that its harsh rectangular lines in no way interfere with the harmonious curves of the Stadium, while the buildings in connection with the same, together with a lateral pillared hall, are in perfect harmony with the whole. These buildings, surrounding the bath, are decorated with works of sculpture to make them more restful to the eye. To the north there will be a grand stand to accommodate 2200 sitting and 800 standing, which, from experience acquired at Stockholm, may, it is true, be sometimes found insufficient. There the large area of the Tiergarten swimming-bath, outside the Stadium, which was frequently used, scarcely proved sufficient. The swimming-bath can be emptied from time to time by means of a pipe leading to a small lake in the Grünewald.

“*The Swedish collection* for participation in the Berlin Olympiad of 1916 has, in the course of the last few weeks, already yielded something like a quarter of a million kroner (about £15,000). The enthusiasm engendered by the success of Sweden at the Stockholm Games was so great that there is an abundance of subscriptions for participating in the Games of the year 1916. It is hoped, by systematic training, to surpass in 1916 the success obtained in Stockholm. Subscriptions have likewise come in from Swedes living abroad in America and England, so that a both numerically and qualitatively great participation on the part of Sweden may be expected in the course of four years.

“*The Austrian Central Association* for mutual sporting interests has already frequently contemplated the creation of a similar distinction. The matter is not as yet ripe for decision, though it is very probable that there also decorations will be provided for extraordinary performances in each branch of sport.

“At the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the Austrian Olympic Committee, it was recognised as being most urgent, from a sporting point of view, to engage an American athletic trainer with a view to the improvement of their sporting young men. This trainer is to carry out



The new Stadium at Berlin, where the Sixth Olympiad will be held in 1916.

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a tour of inspection in Vienna and the provincial towns concerned.

“*Olympic Games in Athens, 1914.*—The Greek Government has sent a communication to the International Olympic Committee for Olympic Games, to the effect that Athens will hold the Games in 1914. Those are international contests which, by agreement between the Olympic Committee and the Greek Government, are always held in Athens, independently of the International Olympic Games, in the even years between the dates of the latter. It is reported that America will be strongly represented at these Games. Leading sporting circles in England appear also not to be against participating, while Sweden will undoubtedly send a contingent. The Games at Athens differ from the great Olympic Games in that applications from individual sportsmen are accepted.”

A very significant fact, which points to the importance being attached to the Sixth Olympiad, is that the ever-successful Americans, who heretofore have not troubled to make financial preparations for an Olympiad until a few months before the actual event, have favourably received a suggestion from Mr B. S. Weeks, a member of the 1912 Olympic Committee, for the formation of a permanent American Olympic Association, the subscription to which is suggested at \$5 per annum; the funds thus raised not to be used for preparatory training at all, but to be used solely for the legitimate expenses of the U.S.A. Olympic team, to be selected probably in May 1916.

It is further suggested that, after the 1916 programme has been definitely settled and published, certain numbers at any rate of such Olympic events shall be included in the list at all sports meetings in the U.S.A.

Now as regards Great Britain. The Duke of Westminster's special appeal for funds has failed, so now what are we going to do?

Had the £100,000 asked for been forthcoming, the follow-

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ing are briefly the schemes for preparation put forward by the various governing bodies concerned :—

ENGLISH AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

1. The arrangement of an international contest between England, Ireland, and Scotland in Olympic events.
2. To promote a proper public-schools championship.
3. To promote country championships at Olympic distances and for Olympic field events, such Olympic field events which are not now included in the A.A.A. championship to be so included.
4. To assist affiliated clubs by the provision of prizes for races at Olympic distances and for Olympic field events.
5. To award medals for athletes beating a certain standard in all Olympic field events and at Olympic distances.
6. To assist the Northern and Midland A.A.A.'s in holding championship meetings in Olympic events.
7. To arrange for central training-quarters in London and other centres, and to provide proper field events impedimenta at such centres.

IRISH AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

1. To promote Irish schools championships.
2. To guarantee clubs in outlying districts against loss up to a certain sum, provided Olympic events are included.
3. To promote Olympic championships in the provinces.
4. To establish training-quarters and appoint trainers.
5. To select and register certain athletes passing a set standard to be trained.
6. To hold Olympic novice trials.

SCOTTISH AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

1. To hold novice trials.
2. To hold special Olympic meetings at Aberdeen, Dumfries, Dundee, Inverness, and in the Border District, such meetings to be guaranteed against loss up to a certain amount.

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3. That a grant be made to all clubs willing to include Olympic field events.
4. To engage trainers at Edinburgh and Glasgow.
5. To promote a meeting between the Rest of Scotland and the Scottish Universities.

THE AMATEUR FENCING ASSOCIATION

1. To provide Continental trainers to instruct the selected fencers for one month before an Olympiad.
2. To provide an outdoor fencing-ground in London for the practice of *épéistes* if outdoor fencing is to take place on a gravel terrain in Berlin.

AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION

1. To grant swimming scholarships on leaving school to boys and girls showing promise of sufficient improvement.
2. To arrange for coaching and exhibitions by first-class amateurs.
3. To engage professional instructors in the different strokes.
4. To promote competitions in high and fancy diving.
5. To provide medals for swimmers passing certain time tests in the five districts of the A. S. A.

AMATEUR GYMNASTIC ASSOCIATION

1. The maximum number of gymnasts allowed should be entered in all events at the Sixth Olympiad.
2. Special displays of Olympic gymnastics should be arranged.
3. The selection of leading gymnasts and gymnasts thought capable of improvement to a certain standard of efficiency deemed necessary for our proper representation in 1916.
4. To make arrangements for the use of gymnasiums, and where necessary to fit same with the proper apparatus.
5. To hold combined practices of the selected gymnasts at proper intervals.
6. To commence the preliminary training forthwith.

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7. To arrange a suitable series of exercises as soon as the programme for the Sixth Olympiad is definitely fixed.

8. To resuscitate the annual international competitions between England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.

9. To provide special badges to gymnasts attaining to a certain standard of proficiency.

10. To pay the expenses of competitors entering the annual open gymnastic championship.

11. To appoint the following officials :—

- (a) Honorary Organiser.
- (b) „ Treasurer.
- (c) „ Secretary.
- (d) „ Assistant Secretaries.
- (e) „ Sectional Leaders.
- (f) „ Chief Coach.
- (g) „ District Coaches.

CLAY-BIRD SHOOTING ASSOCIATION

1. To keep a register of monthly percentage averages shot at affiliated club grounds for periods of three months in each year, those scoring a specified minimum percentage of kills in such periods to shoot annually in a match at a selected centre.

2. To provide practice facilities under Olympic conditions for the best shots.

3. To hold Olympic shooting trials early in 1916.

4. To select the teams after the trials referred to in “3,” and to provide facilities for them to practise until the departure of the team for Berlin.

NATIONAL CYCLISTS' UNION

1. To divide the country into districts and to appoint an honorary Olympic representative in each such district.

2. To appoint professional trainers in London, Birmingham, Liverpool, Leeds, Newcastle, Bristol, etc., with a special trainer for road-racing.

3. To appoint an honorary Advisory Training Committee,

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under whose supervision the professional trainers would work.

4. To give standard medals to all cyclists passing a certain standard very closely approximating to record, the tests being carried out as nearly as possible under the conditions which will prevail in Berlin.

5. All riders having passed standard to be placed in the hands of the professional trainers acting under the Advisory Committee.

6. That the N.C.U. centres be assisted (with prizes) in the promotion of scratch races.

7. That a National Olympic Championship Meeting be held, open to England, Ireland, and Scotland, with one event open to the whole world, and that such meeting be guaranteed against loss up to a specified amount.

8. That selected riders be sent abroad to compete for the world's championship and in certain selected races.

9. Riders to be selected to be trained and compete in the national Olympic trials.

10. The riders finally selected to go into strict training in England and Berlin for one month before the next Olympic Games.

11. That a trial road-race of 240 kilometres be held annually.

12. That co-operation shall be arranged between the English, Irish, and Scottish Cyclist Unions.

NATIONAL AMATEUR WRESTLING ASSOCIATION

1. To provide efficient instruction.
2. Facilities for a greater number of competitions.
3. The provision of proper appliances and better facilities for practice under improved conditions.
4. To obtain the permission of local authorities for open-air wrestling in public recreation grounds.
5. To obtain the co-operation of existing athletic organisations and clubs having headquarters already established.
6. To endeavour to arrange for Army and Navy wrestling championships.

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7. To induce the universities, public schools, and other educational centres to promote wrestling.

8. To engage professional trainers in wrestling and physical culture at certain specified centres. Such professionals to be under the control of local committees acting under the N. A. W. A.

9. To hold at such centres annual district or county and novice championships.

10. To financially assist needy clubs.

11. To publish and circulate printed instructions on physical training, wrestling, and hygiene.

12. To give proper attention to the promotions of "catch-catch-can" wrestling.

13. To endeavour to arouse interest in wrestling in Scotland.

14. To appoint a supervisor to attend to the proper carrying out of the scheme.

Such are briefly the details of the schemes put forward by the various Associations. Now that the appeal has failed, it will of course be impossible for them to be carried out in their entirety. I have given them publicity because a feeling is very prevalent amongst the uninitiated that the £100,000 was asked for for the training of a comparatively small body of athletes to be at once selected. How erroneous is this impression will at once be appreciated, for I do not think there is a single scheme which would not tend to raise the standard of efficiency all round; in short, had it been possible to carry out the scheme, I feel sure we should have attained to that happy position which the Americans now occupy, and if our best failed us, we should have had one or two others quite good enough to win.

If any of my readers should feel a belated sense of his duty to subscribe for the national honour, I am sure the Association of the sport he is interested in, or whose programme he favours, will be only too thankful to receive his donation.

As regards the future, any scheme for the regenera-

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tion of British athletics must first of all aim at the encouragement of athletics in the schools of all classes and denominations.

Firstly, a proper public-schools championship must be instituted, and this, in my opinion, can only be done if the Universities are prepared to hold it in connection with the Inter-University Sports at Queen's Club, or if the great public schools will agree to the championship being held from year to year at the different schools. There must also be a championship open to the Board Schools and schools of a like nature. The question of inter-school sports meetings must also be considered ; while it will be necessary for the Amateur Athletic Association to devise a system of inter-county, inter-town, and inter-club competitions, so that the team spirit may be fostered and friendly rivalry between community and community engendered in order that the public may take a more lively interest than heretofore. But of one thing I am quite sure, and that is : we must start with the schools and work up from the very bottom if we are to regain our lost prestige and stand once again at the head of the nations in athletic sport.

Then, too, the question of club finance calls for very grave consideration. As things are at present, many clubs dare not venture on the promotion of a big athletic meeting, for a bad day with a poor gate would mean absolute bankruptcy to them. In New York it is considered the proper thing for the wealthy to belong to the New York Athletic Club, and to subscribe handsomely to the funds ; and here in England there must be hundreds, nay, thousands of wealthy men, good sportsmen too, who, if the case were put properly before them, would be only too willing to come forward and back the clubs in their districts or towns.

We are pledged to compete at Berlin, so compete we must ; and the time is now too short to make any really adequate preparations unless a great and totally unexpected athletic revival sweeps over the land. Therefore I feel that only a small team of as many really first-class, properly trained athletes as can be got together should be sent, and

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the greater part of our attention should be concentrated on working up the schools and making a bold bid for fortune at the Seventh Olympiad, 1920. So may we yet regain our lost laurels if we follow the advice given by Mr Rudyard Kipling in another and a greater matter, "And admit it fairly, as a business people should," for "We've had no end of a lesson : it will do us no end of good."

APPENDIX

OLYMPIC GAMES, ATHENS, 1896

STADIUM EVENTS ONLY

Event.	First.	Second.	Third.
100 metres . . .	Burke, U.S.A., 12 sec.	..	..
400 " . . .	" " 54½ "	..	..
800 " . . .	Flack, G.B., 2 m. 11 "	..	..
1500 " . . .	" " 4 " 33½ "	..	..
110 metres hurdles .	Curtis, U.S.A., 17½ "	..	..
Running long jump .	Clark, U.S.A., 20 ft. 9½ in.	..	..
" hop, step, and jump	Connolly, U.S.A., 45 ft. 0 in.	..	..
Running high jump .	Clark, U.S.A., 5 ft. 11¼ in.	..	..
Pole jump . . .	Hoyt, U.S.A., 10 ft. 9½ in.	..	..
Putting the shot .	Garrett, U.S.A., 36 ft. 2 in.	..	..
Throwing the discus .	Garrett, U.S.A., 95 ft. 7½ in.	..	..
Marathon race . . .	Loues, Greece, 2 hrs. 55 min. 20 sec.	..	..
Weight lifting (1 hand)	Elliott, G.B., 156 lbs. 8 ozs.	..	..
" (2 hands)	Jenson, Denmark, 245 lbs. 12 ozs.	..	..

OLYMPIC GAMES, PARIS, 1900

Event.	First.	Second.	Third.
60 metres . . .	Kraenzlein, U.S.A., 7 sec.	..	..
100 " . . .	Jarvis, U.S.A., 10½ sec.	..	..
200 " . . .	Tewkesbury, U.S.A., 22½ sec.	..	..
400 " . . .	Long, U.S.A., 49½ sec.	..	..
800 " . . .	Tysoc, G.B., 2 min. 1½ sec.	..	..
1500 " . . .	Bennett, G.B., 4 min. 6 sec.	..	..
110 metres hurdles .	Kraenzlein, U.S.A., 15½ sec.	..	..
200 " " .	Kraenzlein, U.S.A., 25½ sec.	..	..
400 " " .	Tewkesbury, U.S.A., 57½ sec.	..	..
2500 metres steeple- chase	Orton, U.S.A., 7 min. 34 sec.	..	..
4000 " " .	Rimmer, G.B., 12 min. 58½ sec.	..	..
Running long jump .	Kraenzlein, U.S.A., 23 ft. 6½ in.	..	..
" high jump .	Baxter, U.S.A., 6 ft. 2½ in.

N.B.—The letters "G.B." wherever used in these tables stand for Great Britain.

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OLYMPIC GAMES, PARIS, 1900—continued

Event.	First.	Second.	Third.
Running hop, step, and jump	Prinstein, U.S.A., 47 ft. 4½ in.
Standing long jump .	Ewry, U.S.A., 10 ft. 6¾ in.	..	..
„ high jump .	Ewry, U.S.A., 5 ft. 5 in.	..	..
„ triple jump .	„ 34 ft. 8¼ in.	..	..
Pole jump . . .	Baxter, U.S.A., 10 ft. 9¾ in.	..	..
Putting the weight .	Sheldon, U.S.A., 46 ft. 3½ in.	..	..
Throwing the discus	Bauer, Hungary, 118 ft. 2½ in.	..	..
„ the hammer	Flanagan, U.S.A., 167 ft. 4 in.	..	..
Marathon race . .	Teato, France, 2 hrs. 59 min.	..	..
Team race . . .	Great Britain . .	..	..

OLYMPIC GAMES, ST LOUIS (U.S.A.), 1904

Event.	First.	Second.	Third.
60 metres . . .	Hahn, U.S.A., 7 sec.	..	..
100 „ . . .	„ „ 11	..	..
200 „ . . .	„ „ 21¾	..	..
400 „ . . .	Hillman, „ 49½	..	..
800 „ . . .	Lightbody, U.S.A., 1 min. 56 sec.	..	..
1500 „ . . .	Lightbody, U.S.A., 4 min. 5½ sec.	..	..
110 metres hurdles .	Schule, U.S.A., 16 sec.	..	..
200 „ „ .	Hillman, U.S.A., 24¾ sec.	..	..
400 „ „ .	Hillman, U.S.A., 53 sec.	..	..
2500 „ „ .	Lightbody, U.S.A., 7 min. 39½ sec.	..	..
Running long jump .	Prinstein, U.S.A., 24 ft. 1 in.	..	..
„ high jump .	Jones, U.S.A., 5 ft. 11 in.	..	..
„ hop, step, and jump	Prinstein, U.S.A., 47 ft.	..	..
Standing long jump .	Ewry, U.S.A., 11 ft. 4½ in.	..	..
„ high jump .	Ewry, U.S.A., 4 ft. 11 in.	..	..
„ triple jump	Ewry, U.S.A., 24 ft. 7¼ in.	..	..
Pole jump . . .	Dvorak, U.S.A., 11 ft. 6 in.	..	..
Putting the shot .	Rose, U.S.A., 48 ft. 7 in.	..	..
Throwing the discus	Sheridan, U.S.A., 128 ft. 10¼ in.	..	..
„ the hammer	Flanagan, U.S.A., 168 ft. 1 in.	..	..
„ 56 lbs. weight	Desmarteau, Canada, 34 ft. 4 in.	..	..
Marathon race . .	Hicks, U.S.A., 3 hrs. 28 min. 53 sec.	..	..
Weight lifting (2 hands)	Kakousis, Greece, 246 lbs.	..	..
Dumb-bell competition	Osthoff, U.S.A.	..	..
Tug-of-war . . .	Milwaukee A.C., U.S.A.	..	..
Team race . . .	New York A.C.	..	..

OLYMPIC GAMES AT ATHENS, 1906

RESULTS OF ATHLETIC CONTESTS

Event.	First.	Second.	Third.
100 metres . . .	A. Hahn, U.S.A., 11½ sec.	F. R. Moulton, U.S.A.	N. Barker, Australia
400 ,, . . .	P. H. Pilgrim, U.S.A., 53½ min.	W. Halswell, Eng- land	,, ,,
800 ,, . . .	P. H. Pilgrim, U.S.A., 2 min. 1½ sec.	J. D. Lightbody, U.S.A.	W. Halswell, England
1500 ,, . . .	J. D. Lightbody, U.S.A., 4 min. 12 sec.	J. MacGough, Scot- land	K. Hellström, Sweden
5 miles . . .	H. C. Hawtry, Eng- land, 26 min. 26½ sec.	J. Svanberg, Sweden	E. Dahl, Sweden
110 metres hurdles . . .	R. G. Leavitt, U.S.A., 16½ sec.	H. Healey, Australia	V. Dunker, Germany
Standing long jump . . .	R. C. Ewry, U.S.A., 10 ft. 10 in.	M. J. Sheridan, U.S.A., 10 ft. 1½ in.	L. Robertson, U.S.A., 10 ft. 0½ in.
Running long jump . . .	M. Prinstein, U.S.A., 23 ft. 7½ in.	P. G. O'Connor, Ire- land, 23 ft. 0½ in.	H. Friend, U.S.A., 22 ft. 10 in.
Hop, step, and jump . . .	P. G. O'Connor, Ire- land, 46 ft. 2½ in.	C. Leahy, Ireland, 45 ft. 10½ in.	T. F. Cronan, U.S.A., 44 ft. 11½ in.
Standing high jump . . .	R. C. Ewry, U.S.A., 5 ft. 1½ in.	M. J. Sheri- dan, U.S.A. } L. du Pont, } 4 ft. Belgium } 7½ in.	
Running high jump . . .	C. Leahy, Ireland, 5 ft. 9½ in.	Goencyz, Hungary, 5 ft. 8½ in.	H. W. Kerri- gan, U.S.A. } 5 ft. T. H. Diaki- dis, Greece } 7½ in.
Pole jump . . .	Gonder, France, 11 ft. 6 in.	B. Söderstrom, Sweden, 11 ft. 1½ in.	E. C. Glover, U.S.A., 11 ft.
Throwing the discus (Greek style)	Jaervinen, Finland, 115 ft. 4 in.	Georgantas, Greece, 107 ft. 7½ in.	Mudin, Hungary, 104 ft. 8½ in.
Throwing the discus (free style)	M. J. Sheridan, U.S.A., 136 ft. 0½ in.	Georgantas, Greece, 124 ft. 10 in.	Jaervinen, Finland, 120 ft. 9½ in.
Putting the shot . . .	M. J. Sheridan, U.S.A., 40 ft. 4½ in.	Darid, Hungary, 38 ft. 19½ in.	E. Lemming, Sweden, 36 ft. 10½ in.
Throwing the javelin	Eric Lemming, Sweden, 176 ft. 10 in.	K. Lindberg, Sweden, 148 ft. 2½ in.	B. Söderstrom, Swe- den, 147 ft. 4½ in.
Athletic pentathlon, comprising :—			
Standing long jump			
Throwing the discus (Greek style)	H. Mellander, Sweden, 24 points	Mudin, Hungary, 25 points	Eric Lemming, Sweden, 29 points
Throwing the javelin			
Running 192 metres			
Wrestling (Greco- Roman style)			
Tug-of-war . . .	Germany	Greece	Sweden
1500 metres walk . . .	G. V. Bonhag, U.S.A., 7 min. 12½ sec.	D. J. Lindon, Sweden	K. Spetsiotes, Greece
Rope-climbing, 10 metres, hand-over- hand	D. Aliprantes, Greece, 11½ sec.	Eroldi, Hun- gary } K. Kozanitas, } 13½ sec. Greece }	
Marathon race . . .	W. J. Sherring, Canada, 2 hrs. 51 min. 23½ sec.	J. Svanberg, Sweden, 2 hrs. 58 min. 23½ sec.	W. G. Frank, U.S.A., 3 hrs. 0 min. 46½ sec.
Lifting bar-bell (both hands)	D. Tofolas, Greece, 317·64 lb.	Steinbach, Austria, 300½ lb.	Mospoli, France, 285·50 lb.
Lifting the dumb-bell, each hand separately	Steinbach, Austria, 168½ lbs.	Camillotti, Italy, 162·8 lbs.	Schneiderrat, Ger- many, 156 lbs.
Throwing the stone . . .	Georgantas, Greece, 65 ft. 4 in.	M. J. Sheridan, U.S.A., 62 ft. 5 in.	M. Dorizas, Greece, 61 ft. 9 in.
GYMNASTICS			
Teams . . .	Denmark Norway } Germany }	Italy..	..
Gymnastic pentathlon	France	Germany	..
hexathlon	Germany	France	..
Football . . .	Denmark	Smyrna	Salonica

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OLYMPIC GAMES AT ATHENS, 1906—continued

Event.	First.	Second.	Third.
LAWN TENNIS			
Gentlemen's singles	M. Decugis, France	Germot, France	Z. Zamla, Bohemia
„ doubles	France	Greece and Egypt	Bohemia
SWIMMING			
100 metres	Daniels, U.S.A., 1 min. 13 sec.	Halmay, Hungary	Healey, Australasia
400 „	Sheff, Austria, 6 min. 23½ sec.	Taylor, England	Jarvis, England
1600 „	Taylor, G.B., 28 min. 28 sec.	Jarvis, „	Sheff, Austria
<i>Team Races.</i>			
1000 metres	Hungary, 16 min. 52½ sec.	Germany, 17 min. 16½ sec.	G. Britain
Diving, 4 to 12 metres	Walz, Germany	Hoffmann, Germany	Salzinger, Austria
ROWING			
Canoe race	Delaplone, France	Laram, France	
Pair-oared gigs and cox., 1000 metres	Italy	Italy	France ..
Pair-oared gigs and cox., 1600 metres	„	Belgium	„
Four-oared gigs and cox., 2000 metres	„	France	„
Man-of-war gig, six oars and cox., 2000 metres	„	Greece	Greece
Man-of-war's long boats, 3000 metres	Greece	„	Italy
FENCING			
Foils	Cavanagh, France	Casimir, Germany	Huzeus, France
Épée	la Falaise, „	Cavanagh, France	Bligenbrogh, Holland
Sabre	Georgiadis, Greece	Casimir, Germany	Cesarano, Italy
Three-cornered sabre contest	Casimir, Germany	Van Rosen, Holland	Toth, Hungary
Épée teams	France	Great Britain	Belgium
Sabre teams	Germany	Greece	Holland
Épée for masters	Verbrugge, Belgium	Gubiana, Italy	Raises, Greece
Sabre „	„ „	Raises, Greece	..
SHOOTING			
Military rifle, 300 metres	Richardet, Switzerland	Reich, Switzerland	de Borigne, France
Gras rifle, 200 metres	Moreaux, France	Reichardet, „	Reich, Switzerland
Any rifle, 300 „	Stadelhofen, Switzerland	Staggeli, „	Moreau, France
Teams of five, 300 metres	Switzerland	Norway	France
Best shot, prone position	Skattebo, Norway	..	..
Best shot, kneeling	Staeheli, Switzerland	..	..
„ standing	Skattebo, Norway	..	..
Any army revolver, 25 metres	Richardet, Switzerland	Theofilakis, Greece	Skotadis, Greece
1873 army revolver, 20 metres	Fouconnier, France	de Borigne, France	H. Marten, France
Any revolver, 25 metres	Lecoq, „	Moreaux, „	Rankavis, Greece
Any revolver, 50 metres	Orthanadis, Greece	Fouconnier „	„ „
Duelling pistol, 20 metres (deliberate aim)	Moreaux, France	Liverziana, Italy	Lecoq, France
Duelling pistol, 25 metres (at command)	Skarlatos, Greece	Von Hölst, Sweden	Carlberg, Sweden
Clay pigeons	G. Merlin, G.B.	Peridis, Greece	S. Merlin, G.B.
„ 2 barrels	S. Merlin, „	A. Metanas, Greece	G. Merlin, G.B.

OLYMPIC GAMES AT ATHENS, 1906—continued

Event.	First.	Second.	Third.
BICYCLING			
1000 metres . . .	Verri, Italy, 1 min. 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.	Bouffler, G.B.	Deubognie, Belgium
333 $\frac{1}{2}$ " . . .	Verri, Italy, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.	Crowther, G.B.	Menjou, France
2000 " (tandem)	Great Britain	Germany	Germany
5000 " . . .	Verri, Italy, 8 min. 35 sec.	Crowther, G.B.	Vast, France
20 kilometres (paced)	Pett., G.B., 29 min.	Baronneau, France	" "
84 " (road race)	{ Vast } France { Baronneau } France 2 hrs. 41 min. 28 sec.	Luguet, France, 2 hrs. 41 min. 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.	" "

OLYMPIC GAMES, 1908

- 1904 Comp

Event.	First.	Second.	Third.
100 metres . . .	R. E. Walker, S. Africa, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.	J. A. Rector, U.S.A.	R. Kerr, Canada
200 metres . . .	R. Kerr, Canada, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.	R. Cloughan, U.S.A.	N. J. Cartmell, U.S.A.
400 " . . .	W. Halswell, G.B., ran over		
800 " . . .	M. W. Sheppard, U.S.A., 1 min. 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.	E. Lunghi, Italy	H. Braun, Germany
1500 " . . .	M. W. Sheppard, U.S.A., 4 min. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.	H. A. Wilson, G.B.	N. F. Hallows, G.B.
Five miles . . .	E. R. Voigt, G.B., 25 min. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.	E. Owen, G.B., 25 min. 24 sec.	J. F. Svanberg, Sweden, 25 min. 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.
3 miles team race	G.B. (1, 2, 3)	United States (4, 6, 9)	France (8, 11, 13)
1600 metres relay race	United States, 3 min. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.	Germany	Hungary
3200 metres steeplechase	A. Russell, G.B., 10 min. 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.	A. J. Robertson, G.B.	J. L. Eisele, U.S.A.
110 metres hurdle race	F. C. Smithson, U.S.A., 15 sec.	J. C. Garrels, U.S.A.	A. B. Shaw, U.S.A.
400 " " . . .	C. J. Bacon, U.S.A., 55 sec.	H. L. Hillman, U.S.A.	L. F. Tremeer, G.B.
3500 metres walk . . .	G. E. Lerner, G.B., 14 min. 55 sec.	E. J. Webb, G.B., 15 min 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.	H. E. Kerr, Australia, 15 min. 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.
10 miles walk . . .	G. E. Lerner, G.B., 75 min. 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.	E. J. Webb, G.B., 77 min. 31 sec.	E. A. Spencer G.B., 81 min. 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.
Marathon race (26 miles 385 yards)	J. J. Hayes, U.S.A., 2 hrs. 55 min. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.	C. Hefferon, S. Africa, 2 hrs. 56 min. 6 sec.	J. Forshaw, U.S.A., 2 hrs. 57 min. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.
Running long jump . . .	F. C. Irons, U.S.A., 24 ft. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	D. Kelly, U.S.A., 23 ft. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	C. Bricker, Canada, 23 ft. 3 in.
Running high jump . . .	H. F. Porter, U.S.A., 6 ft. 3 in.	C. Leahy, G.B. } S. Somody, Hungary } 6 ft. G. Andre, France } 2 in.	" "
Standing long jump . . .	R. C. Ewry, U.S.A., 10 ft. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	C. Tsiclitiras, Greece, 10 ft. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	M. J. Sheridan, U.S.A., 10 ft. 7 in.
Standing high jump . . .	R. C. Ewry, U.S.A., 5 ft. 2 in.	C. Tsiclitiras, Greece } J. Biller, U.S.A. } 5 ft. U.S.A. } 1 in.	F. L. Holmes, U.S.A., 5 ft. 0 in.
Pole jump . . .	E. T. Cooke, } U.S.A., } 12 ft. A. C. Gilbert, } 2 in. U.S.A., }	E. B. Archibald, } Canada } C. S. Jacobs, } 11 ft. U.S.A. } 9 in. B. Söderstrom, Sweden } J. G. Macdonald, Canada, 48 ft. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	S. H. Bellah, } U.S.A. } 11 ft. G. Banikas, } 6 in. Greece }
Hop, step, and jump . . .	T. J. Ahearne, G.B., 48 ft. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	J. G. Macdonald, Canada, 48 ft. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	E. Larsen, Norway, 47 ft. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

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OLYMPIC GAMES, 1908—*continued*

Event.	First.	Second.	Third.
Throwing the hammer	J. J. Flanagan, U.S.A., 170 ft. 4½ in.	M. J. McGrath, U.S.A., 167 ft. 11 in.	C. Walsh, Canada, 159 ft. 1½ in.
Putting the shot	R. W. Rose, U.S.A., 48 ft. 7½ in.	D. Horgan, G.B., 44 ft. 8¼ in.	J. C. Garrels, U.S.A., 43 ft. 3 in.
Throwing the discus (Greek style)	M. J. Sheridan, U.S.A., 124 ft. 8 in.	M. F. Horr, U.S.A., 122 ft. 5½ in.	W. Jaervirin, Finland, 119 ft. 8¼ in.
Throwing the discus (free style)	M. J. Sheridan, U.S.A., 134 ft. 2 in.	M. H. Giffin, U.S.A., 133 ft. 6¼ in.	M. F. Horr, U.S.A., 129 ft. 5 in.
Throwing the javelin (free style)	E. V. Lemming, Sweden, 178 ft. 7½ in.	M. Doriza, Greece, 168 ft. 6 in.	A. Halse, Norway, 163 ft. 1½ in.
Throwing the javelin (held in the middle)	E. V. Lemming, Sweden, 179 ft. 10½ in.	A. Halse, Norway, 165 ft. 11 in.	O. Nilsson, Sweden, 154 ft. 6¼ in.
Tug-of-War	G.B., City Police	G.B., Liverpool Police	G.B., K Division Police
CYCLING			
One lap (660 yards)	V. L. Johnston, G.B., 5½ sec.	E. Demangel, France	K. Neumer, Germany
1000 metres	Race void as time limit	was exceeded	
5000 "	B. Jones, G.B., 8 min. 36½ sec.	M. Schilles, France	A. Auffray, France
20 kilometres	C. B. Kingsbury, G.B., 34 min. 13½ sec.	B. Jones, G.B.	G. Werbrouck, Belgium
100 "	C. H. Bartlett, G.B., 2 hrs. 41 min. 48½ sec.	C. R. Denny, G.B.	O. Lapize, France
Three laps pursuit, 1980 yards	G.B. 2 min. 18½ sec.	Germany, 2 min. 28½ sec.	Canada, 2 min. 29½ sec.
2000 metres, tandems	Schilles and Auffray, France, 3 min. 7½ sec.	Hamlin and Johnson, G.B.	Brooks and Isaacs
SWIMMING			
100 metres	C. M. Daniels, U.S.A., 1 min. 5½ sec.	L. de Halmay, Hungary, 1 min. 6½ sec.	H. S. A. Julian, Sweden, 1 min. 8 sec.
100 metres (back stroke)	A. Bieberstein, Germany, 1 min. 24½ sec.	L. Dam, Denmark, 1 min. 26½ sec.	H. N. Haresnape, G.B.
200 metres (breast stroke)	F. Holman, G.B., 3 min. 9½ sec.	W. W. Robinson, G.B., 3 min. 12½ sec.	P. Hanson, Sweden, 3 min. 14½ sec.
400 metres	H. Taylor, G.B., 5 min. 36½ sec.	F. E. Beaurepaire, Australasia, 5 min. 44½ sec.	O. Schiff, Austria, 5 min. 46 sec.
1500 "	H. Taylor, G.B., 22 min. 48½ sec.	T. S. Battersby, G.B., 22 min. 51½ sec.	F. E. Beaurepaire, Australasia, 22 min. 56½ sec.
800 metres (team race)	G.B., 10 min. 55½ sec.	Hungary, 10 min. 59 secs.	United States, 11 min. 2½ sec.
Water polo	Great Britain beat	Belgium 9 goals to 2.	
Fancy diving	A. Zurner, Germany, 85'5 points	R. Behrens, Germany, 85'3 points	G. W. Geid- zik, U.S.A. } 80'8 G. Walz, } points Germany }
High diving	H. Johanssen, Sweden, 83'70 points	K. Malstrom, Sweden, 78'73 points	A. Spanberg, Sweden, 74'00 points
WRESTLING			
<i>Catch-as-catch-can.</i>			
Bantam weight	G. N. Mehnert, U.S.A.	W. J. Press, G.B.	A. Cote, Canada
Feather weight	G. S. Dole, U.S.A.	J. P. Slim, G.B.	W. M'Kie, G.B.
Light weight	G. de Relwyskow, G.B.	W. Wood, G.B.	A. Gingell, G.B.
Middle weight	S. V. Bacon, G.B.	G. de Relwyskow, G.B.	F. Beck, G.B.
Heavy weight	G. C. O'Kelly, G.B.	J. Gunderson, Norway	E. Barrett, G.B.
<i>Græco-Roman.</i>			
Light weight	E. Porro, Italy	N. Orloff, Russia	A. Linden, Finland
Middle weight	F. M. Martenson, Sweden	M. Andersson, Sweden	A. Andersen, Denmark
Light heavy weight	W. Weckman, Finland	Y. Saarela, Finland	C. M. Jenson, Denmark
Heavy heavy weight.	R. Weiz, Hungary	A. Petroff, Russia	S. M. Jenson, Denmark

OLYMPIC GAMES, 1908—continued

Event.	First.	Second.	Third.
GYMNASTICS			
Individual . . .	G. A. Braglia, Italy, 317 points	S. W. Tysal, G.B., 312 points	B. L. Segurra, France, 297 points
Teams . . .	Sweden, 438 points	Norway, 425 points	Finland, 405 points
ROWING			
Sculling race . . .	H. T. Blackstaffe, G.B., 9 min. 26 sec.	A. M'ulloch, G.B.	..
Pair-oared race . . .	Great Britain, 9 min. 41 sec.	Great Britain	..
Four-oared ,, . . .	Great Britain, Magda- len, 8 min. 34 sec.	Great Britain, Leander	..
Eight-oared ,, . . .	Great Britain, Leander, 7 min. 52 sec.	Belgium, Royal Club Nautique de Zand	..
YACHTING			
12 metres class . . .	Great Britain, Hera	Great Britain, Mon- chette	..
8 ,, . . .	,, Coburb	Great Britain, Sorais	Norway, Fram
7 ,, . . .	,, Heroine	..	..
6 ,, . . .	sailed over Great Britain, Dormy	Belgium, Zut	France, Guyoni
LAWN TENNIS			
<i>Grass Courts.</i>			
Gentlemen's singles . . .	M. J. G. Ritchie, G.B.	W. V. Eaves, G.B.	O. Froitzheim, Ger- many
,, doubles . . .	G. N. Hillyard and R. F. Doherty, G.B.	M. J. G. Ritchie and J. C. Park, G.B.	C. H. L. Cazaht and C. P. Dixon, G.B., w.o.
<i>Covered Courts.</i>			
Gentlemen's singles . . .	A. W. Gore, G.B.	G. A. Caridia, G.B.	M. J. G. Ritchie, G.B., w.o.
,, doubles . . .	A. W. Gore and H. Roper Barrett, G.B.	G. Setterwall and W. Bostrom, Sweden	G. M. Simond and G. A. Caridia, G.B.
Ladies' singles . . .	Mrs H. W. Lamplough, G.B.	Miss A. N. Greene, G.B.	Fra Adlerstrahle, Swe- den
REAL TENNIS (Jeu de Paume)			
..	| Jay Gould, U.S.A.	| Eustace H. Miles, G.B.	..
RACQUETS			
Singles . . .	E. B. Noel, G.B.	H. M. Leaf, G.B.	..
Doubles . . .	V. Pennell and J. J. Astor, G.B.	E. W. Bury and C. Browning, G.B.	..
POLO			
..	| Great Britain, Roe- hampton,	| Great Britain, All Ireland	..
ARCHERY			
Gentlemen's York round	W. Dod, G.B., 185 hits, score 815	R. B. Brookes-King, G.B., hits 184, score 768	H. B. Richardson, U.S.A., hits 170, score 760
Ladies' National round	Miss L. Newell, G.B., 132 hits, score 688	Miss Dod, G.B., hits 126, score 642	Mrs Hill Lowe, G.B., hits 116, score 618
Continental round . . .	Griset, France, 39 hits, score 263	Vernet, France, hits 40, score 256	Cabaret, France, hits 39, score 255

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OLYMPIC GAMES, 1908—*continued*

Event.	First.	Second.	Third.
FENCING			
Épée, individual	G. Alibert, France, hits against 2	A. Lippmann, France, hits against 3	E. Olivier, France, hits against 3
Sabre, individual	E. Fuchs, Hungary, defeats 1	B. Zulavsky, Hungary, defeats 1	G. de Lobsdorf, Bohemia, defeats 3
Épée, team matches	France, hits against 7	Great Britain	..
Sabre, ,,	Hungary, ,, 7	Italy, unfinished	..
SHOOTING			
International match	United States, 2531 pts.	Great Britain, 2496 pts.	Canada, 2439 pts.
300 metres team	Norway, 5055 pts.	Sweden, 4711 pts.	France, 4652 pts.
1000 yards individual	Col. J. K. Milner, G.B., 98 pts.	Capt. Casey, U.S.A., 93 pts.	M. Blood, G.B., 92 pts.
300 metres ,,	A. Hilgerad, Sweden, 909 pts.	A. Simon, U.S.A., 887 pts.	O. Sather, Norway, 883 pts.
Running deer, 110 yards team	Sweden, 86 pts.	Great Britain, 85 pts.	..
110 yards, individual, double shot	W. Winans, U.S.A., 46 pts.	Capt. Rankin, G.B., 46 pts.	O. G. Swahn, Sweden, 38 pts.
Single shot	O. G. Swahn, Sweden, 25 pts.	Capt. Ranken, G.B., 24 pts.	A. E. Rogers, G.B., 24 pts.
<i>Miniature Rifle.</i>			
Moving target, 25 yards	W. Perrim, G.B., 39 pts.	J. F. Fleming, G.B., 24 pts.	M. K. Matthews, G.B., 24 pts.
Disappearing target, 25 yds.	W. K. Styles, G.B., 45 pts.	H. Hawkins, G.B., 45 pts.	E. J. Amooore, G.B., 45 pts.
Team competition, 50 and 100 yds.	Great Britain, 771 pts.	Sweden, 737 pts.	France, 710 pts.
Individual competition, 50 and 100 yds.	T. Plater, G.B., 391 pts.	A. A. Carnell, G.B., 389 pts.	H. R. Humby, G.B., 386 pts.
<i>Revolver and Pistol Shooting.</i>			
Teams, 50 and 100 yds.	U.S.A., 1914 pts.	Belgium, 1863 pts.	Great Britain, 1817 pts.
Individual, 50 yds.	P. van Aesbrock, Belgium, 490 pts.	R. Storms, Belgium, 487 pts.	J. E. Gorman, U.S.A., 485 pts.
<i>Clay Bird Shooting.</i>			
Team	Great Britain, 407 pts.	Canada, 405 pts.	Great Britain, 372 pts.
Individual	W. H. Ewing, Canada, 72 kills.	G. Beattie, Canada, 60 kills.	A. Maunder, G.B., 57 pts.

N.B.—The letters "G.B." wherever used in these tables stand for Great Britain.

I.—EVENTS IN WHICH OLYMPIC MEDALS WERE WON BY THE UNITED KINGDOM

Events.	First.	Nation.	Entries.	Second.	Nation.	Entries.	Third.	Nation.	Entries.	Time, Distance, etc.
ATHLETICS.										
*1. 200 metres	Craig	U.S.A.	12	Lippincott	U.S.A.	12	Applegarth	U.K.	12	21 $\frac{1}{4}$ sec.
*2. 1500 "	Jackson	U.K.	12	Kiviatt	"	12	Taber	U.S.A.	12	3 min. 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.
*3. 5000 "	Kolehmainen	Finland	4	Bouin	France	12	Hutson	U.K.	12	14 min. 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.
*4. 400 " relay	"	U.K.	6	"	Sweden	6	"	Germany	6	42 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.
*5. 1600 " "	"	U.S.A.	6	"	France	8	"	U.K.	6	3 min. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.
*6. 3000 " team	"	"	8	"	Sweden	8	"	"	8	8 min. 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. (Berna)
*7. Cross-country, team (8000 metres)	"	Sweden	12	"	Finland	8	"	"	12	"
8. 10,000 metres, walk	Goulding	Canada	1	Webb	U.K.	6	Altmani	Italy	2	46 min. 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.
*9. Tug-of-war	"	Sweden	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
CYCLING.										
10. 200 miles, individual	Lewis	S. Africa	1	Grubb	"	32	Schutte	U.S.A.	12	10 hr. 42 min. 39 sec.
*11. 200 " team	"	Sweden	12	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
FENCING.										
*12. Epée teams	"	Belgium	8	"	"	8	"	Holland	8	"
FOOTBALL.										
*13. Football (Association)	"	U.K.	"	"	Denmark	"	"	"	"	"
GYMNASTICS.										
*14. Teams (not Swedish style)	"	Italy	32	"	Hungary	35	"	U.K.	32	"
LAWN TENNIS.										
<i>Covered Courts.</i>										
15. Men's singles	Gobert	France	3	Dixon	U.K.	8	Wilding	Australasia	1	"
*16. Ladies' singles	Mrs Hannam	U.K.	3	Miss Castenschild	Denmark	1	Mrs Parson	U.K.	3	"
*17. Men's doubles	Gobert and Ger- mot	France	2	Setterwall and Kempe	Sweden	8	Dixon and Beam- ish	"	8	"
*18. Mixed doubles	Dixon and Mrs Hannam	U.K.	6	Barrett and Miss Aitchison	U.K.	6	Setterwall and Mrs Fick	Sweden	8	"

* Events marked with an asterisk are those in which no medals were won by the British Empire outside the United Kingdom.

I.—EVENTS IN WHICH OLYMPIC MEDALS WERE WON BY THE U.K.—*continued*

Event.	First.	Nation.	Entries.	Second.	Nation.	Entries.	Third.	Nation.	Entries.	Time, Distance, etc.
ROWING.										
*19. Eights	Leander Club	U.K.	2	New College	U.K.	2	..	..	2	..
*20. Four (with cox.)	Ludwigshafen	Germany	2	Thames R.C.	"	1	..	..	1	..
*21. Sculls	Kinnear	U.K.	2	Veirman	Belgium	2	..	..	2	..
SHOOTING.										
<i>Army Rifle.</i>										
*22. International teams	..	U.S.A.	6	..	U.K.	6	..	Sweden	6	..
<i>Miniature Rifle.</i>										
*23. 50 metres, team	..	U.K.	4	..	Sweden	4	..	U.S.A.	4	..
*24. 50 " individual	Hird	U.S.A.	10	Milne	U.K.	11	Burt	U.K.	10	..
*25. 25 " team	..	Sweden	6	..	"	6	..	U.S.A.	6	..
<i>Revolver.</i>										
*26. 50 metres, team	..	U.S.A.	6	..	Sweden	6	..	U.K.	6	..
*27. 50 " individual	Lane	"	12	Dolfen	U.S.A.	12	Stewart	"	9	..
*28. 30 " duel team	..	Sweden	11	..	Russia	6	..	"	6	..
<i>Clay Birds.</i>										
*29. Team	..	U.S.A.	6	..	U.K.	6	..	Germany	6	..
SWIMMING.										
30. 400 metres, free	Hodgson	Canada	1	Hatfield	"	5	Hardwick	Australasia	6	22 min.
*31. 400 " breast	Bathe	Germany	3	Henning	Sweden	5	Courtman	U.K.	3	6 min. 29½ sec.
32. 1500 " free	Hodgson	Canada	1	Hatfield	U.K.	3	Hardwick	Australasia	3	22 min.
33. 800 " team	..	Australasia	4	..	U.S.A.	6	..	U.K.	4	10 min. 11½ sec.
34. Water polo	..	U.K.	..	..	Austria	..	..	Belgium	..	..
<i>Ladies.</i>										
35. 100 metres, free	Durack	Australasia	2	Wyllie	Australasia	6	Fletcher	U.K.	6	82½ sec.
*36. High diving	Johanson	Sweden	12	Regnell	Sweden	12	White	"	1	..
*37. 400 metres, team	..	U.K.	5	..	Germany	4	..	Austria	4	5 min. 52½ sec.

* Events marked with an asterisk are those in which no medals were won by the British Empire outside the United Kingdom.

II.—EVENTS IN WHICH OLYMPIC MEDALS WERE WON BY THE BRITISH EMPIRE OUTSIDE THE UNITED KINGDOM

Event.	First.	Nation.	Entries.	Second.	Nation.	Entries.	Third.	Nation.	Entries.	Time, Distance, etc.
ATHLETICS.										
*1. Marathon Race	M'Arthur	S. Africa	4	Gitsam	S. Africa	4	Strobino	U.S.A.	12	2 hrs. 36 min. 54 sec.
2. 10,000 metres, walk	Goulding	Canada	1	Webb	U.K.	6	Altmani	Italy	2	46 min. 28½ sec.
*3. Running broad jump	Gutterson	U.S.A.	12	Bricker	Canada	4	Aberg	Sweden	11	24 ft. 11¼ in.
*4. Pole jump	Babcock	"	11	{ Wright Nelson }	U.S.A.	11	{ Happenny Ugla }	Sweden	12	12 ft. 11¼ in.
*5. Hammer	M'Grath	"	9	Gillis	Canada	1	{ Murphy Childs }	U.S.A.	11	177 ft. 7 in.
CYCLING.										
6. 200 miles, individual	Lewis	S. Africa	1	Grubb	U.K.	32	Schutte	"	12	10 hr. 42 min. 39 sec.
LAWN TENNIS.										
<i>Covered Courts.</i>										
7. Men's singles	Gobert	France	3	Dixon	"	8	Wilding	Australasia	1	..
LAWN TENNIS.										
<i>Open Air.</i>										
*8. Men's singles	Winslow	S. Africa	3	Kitson	S. Africa	3	Kreuzer	Germany	8	..
*9. " doubles	Winslow and Kitson	"	2	Zborzil and Pipes	Austria	6	Canet and Meny	France	6	..
SWIMMING.										
*10. 100 metres (free)	Kahanamoku	U.S.A.	11	Healy	Australasia	5	Huzzagh	U.S.A.	11	62½ sec.
11. 400 "	Hodgson	Canada	1	Hatfield	U.K.	5	Hardwick	Australasia	6	5 min. 24½ sec.
12. 1500 "	"	"	1	"	U.S.A.	4	"	U.K.	3	22 min.
13. 800 " Team	"	Australasia	4	"	"	6	"	"	4	10 min. 11½ sec.
Ladies.										
14. 100 metres, free	Duraek	"	2	Wylie	Australasia	2	Fletcher	"	6	82½ sec.

* Events marked with an asterisk are those in which the United Kingdom took no medal.

III.—COMPLETE LIST OF PRIZE WINNERS IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES OF 1912

Event.	1st Prize.	Time, Distance, etc.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
I. ATHLETICS.				
1. 100 metres	R. C. Craig, U.S.A.	16½ sec. Won by 2 ft.	A. T. Meyer, U.S.A.	D. F. Lippincott, U.S.A.
2. 110 " hurdles	F. W. Kelly, "	15½ sec. Won by a long yard	J. Wendell, "	M. W. Hawkins,
3. 200 "	R. C. Craig, "	21½ sec. Won by half a yard	D. F. Lippincott, U.S.A.	W. R. Applegarth, U.K.
4. 400 "	C. D. Reidpath, "	48½ sec.	H. Braun, Germany	E. F. Lindberg, U.S.A.
5. 800 "	J. E. Meredith, "	1 min. 51½ sec. Won " by bare two yards	M. W. Sheppard, U.S.A.	I. N. Davenport, "
6. 1500 "	A. N. S. Jackson, U.K.	3 min. 56½ sec.	A. R. Kiviat, U.S.A.	N. S. Taber, U.S.A.
7. 5000 "	H. Kolehmainen, Finland	14 min. 36½ sec. Won by inches	J. Boutin, France	G. W. Hutson, U.K.
8. 10,000 metres	" "	31 min. 20 sec. Won by 300 yd.	L. Tevanima, U.S.A.	A. Stenroos, Finland
9. Marathon race (about 25 miles)	K. K. McArthur, S. Africa	2 hrs. 36 min. 54 sec. Won by 58 sec.	C. W. Gitsham, S. Africa	G. Strobino, U.S.A.
10. Relay race, 400 metres	U.K.	42½ sec.	Sweden	Germany
11. " " 1600 "	U.S.A.	3 min. 16½ sec.	France	U.K.
12. Team race, 3000 "	" "	8 min. 44½ sec. (T. S. Berna)	Sweden	"
13. Cross-country race, 8000 metres (about): A. Individual	H. Kolehmainen, Finland	45 min. 11½ sec.	H. Andersson, Sweden	J. Eke, Sweden
B. Team	Sweden	46 min. 28½ sec. Won by 85 yd.	Finland	U.K.
14. 10,000 metres walk	G. Goulding, Canada	1' 93 metres (6 ft. 4 in.)	E. J. Webb, U.K.	F. Altimani, Italy
15. Running high jump	A. W. Richards, U.S.A.	" (5 ft. 4½ in.)	H. Liesch, Germany (ent. for stg. high jump)	G. L. Horine, U.S.A.
16. Standing " " "	Platt Adams, U.S.A.	" (24 ft. 11¼ in.)	Ben W. Adams, U.S.A.	C. Tsilitiras, Greece
17. Running broad jump	A. L. Gutterson, U.S.A.	" (11 ft. 0½ in.)	C. D. Bricker, Canada	G. Aberg, Sweden
18. Standing " " "	C. Tsilitiras, Greece	" (48 ft. 5½ in.)	Platt Adams, U.S.A.	Ben W. Adams, U.S.A.
19. Hop, step, and jump	G. Lindblom, Sweden	" (12 ft. 11½ in.)	G. Aberg, Sweden	E. Almlöf, Sweden
20. Pole jump	H. S. Babcock, U.S.A.	" (198 ft. 11½ in.)	{M. S. Wright, U.S.A.	{W. Happenny, Canada
21. Javelin, best hand	E. Lemming, Sweden	" (358 ft. 11¼ in.)	{F. T. Nelson, "	{F. D. Murphy, U.S.A.
right and left hand	J. J. Saaristo, Finland	" (148 ft. 3½ in.)	I. J. Saaristo, Finland	M. Kovács, Hungary
22. Discus, best hand	A. R. Taipale "	" (271 ft. 10½ in.)	W. Siikaniemi,	U. Feltonen, Finland
23. " " " "	" "	" (50 ft. 4 in.)	R. L. Byrd, U.S.A.	J. H. Duncan, U.S.A.
24. " " " "	" "	" (90 ft. 10½ in.)	E. Niklander, Finland	E. Magnusson, Sweden
25. Putting weight	P. Mc'Donald, U.S.A.	" (177 ft. 7 in.)	R. W. Rose, U.S.A.	E. A. Whitney, U.S.A.
26. " " " "	M. W. Rose, "	" (177 ft. 7 in.)	P. M'Donald,	E. Niklander, Finland
27. Throwing hammer	K. M'Grath, "	" (177 ft. 7 in.)	Duncan Gillis, Canada	C. C. Childs U.S.A.

28. Tug-of-war 29. Athletic pentathlon 30. " decathlon . . . . .	.. .. .	U.K. F. R. Bie, Norway H. Wieslander, Sweden	None J. J. Donahue, U.S.A. C. Lomberg, Sweden
II. CYCLING.			
31. Road race round Lake Mälär, about 320 kilometres (200 miles): A. Individual B. Team . . . . .	.. 10 hrs. 42 min. 39 sec. ..	Sweden J. Thorpe, U.S.A. " " " " R. Lewis, S. Africa Sweden	C. O. Schutte, U.S.A. U.S.A.
III. FENCING.			
32. Foils, individual 33. Epée, teams 34. " individual 35. Sabre, teams 36. " individual . . . . .	. . . . .	N. Nadi, Italy Belgium P. Anspach, Belgium Hungary J. Fuchs, Hungary	R. Verderber, Austria Holland P. le H. de Beaulieu, Belgium Holland E. Mészáros, Hungary
IV. FOOTBALL (STADIUM).			
37. Association	4 goals to 2	U.K.	Holland
V. GYMNASTICS (STADIUM).			
38. Team competition, with exercises according to Swedish system	..	Sweden	Norway
39. Team competition, with exercises according to any system except the Swedish	..	Italy	U.K.
40. Team competition, with free move- ments	.	Norway	Denmark
41. Individual competition . . . . .	.	A. Braglia, Italy	A. Tunesi, Italy
VI. HORSE RIDING.			
42. "Military":			
A. Team . . . . .	..	Sweden	U.S.A.
B. Individual . . . . .	..	Lieut. Nordlander, Sweden	Capt. Cariou, France
43. Prize riding . . . . .	..	Grefve C. Bonde, Sweden	Friherre H. von Blixen, FINECKE, Sweden
44. Prize jumping:			
A. Individual . . . . .	..	Capt. Cariou, France	Capt. de Blommaert, Belgium
B. Team . . . . .	..	Sweden	Germany

U.K.—The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. † Both awarded silver medals. ‡ All three awarded bronze medals.

III.—PRIZE WINNERS IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES OF 1912—*continued*

Event.	1st Prize.	Time, Distance, etc.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
VII. A. LAWN TENNIS.				
<i>Covered Courts.</i>				
45. Singles, men	A. H. Gobert, France	..	C. P. Dixon, U.K.	A. F. Wilding, Australasia
46. " ladies	Mrs Hannam, U.K.	..	Miss Castenschield, Denmark	Mrs Farton, U.K.
47. Doubles, men	A. H. Gobert and M. Ger- mot, France	..	G. Setterwall and C. Kempe, Sweden	C. P. Dixon and E. A. Beamish, U.K.
48. " mixed	C. P. Dixon and Mrs Han- nam, U.K.	..	H. Roper Barrett and Miss Aitchison, U.K.	G. Setterwall and Mrs Fick, Sweden
VII. B. LAWN TENNIS.				
<i>Hard Courts (Open Air)</i>				
49. Singles, men	C. L. Winslow, S. Africa	..	H. A. Kitson, S. Africa	O. Kreuzer, Germany
50. " ladies	Mlle. Broquedis, France	..	Frl. Köring, Germany	Frl. Bjurstedt, Norway
51. Doubles, men	H. A. Kitson and C. Wins- low, S. Africa	..	A. Zborzil and F. Pipes, Austria	A. Canet and M. Meny, France
52. " mixed	Frl. Köring and H. Schom- burgk, Germany	..	Frn. S. Fick and G. Setter- wall, Sweden	Mlle. Broquedis and M. Canet, France
VIII. ROWING.				
53. Eights, outriggers	Leander Club, U.K.	Won by one and a half lengths	New College, Oxford, U.K.	None
54. Fours, outriggers	Ludwigshafen, Germany	" three lengths	Thames R.C., U.K.	"
55. " inriggers	Denmark	" four "	Stockholm R.C., Sweden	"
56. Single sculls	W. D. Kinnear, U.K.	" two "	P. Veirman, Belgium	"
IX. SHOOTING.				
<i>Army Rifle Shooting.</i>				
57. International team	U.S.A.	..	U.K.	Sweden
58. 600 metres, individual	Paul Colas, France	..	C. T. Osburn, U.S.A.	J. E. Jackson, U.S.A.
59. 300 "	A. Prokopp, Hungary	..	"	E. C. Skogen, Norway
<i>Any Rifle.</i>				
60. 300 metres, team	Sweden	..	Norway	Denmark
61. 300 " individual	F. Colas, France	..	L. J. Madsen, Denmark	C. H. Johansson, Sweden
<i>Miniature Rifles.</i>				
62. 50 metres, team	U.K.	..	Sweden	U.S.A.
63. 50 " individual	F. L. Hird, U.S.A.	..	W. Milne, U.K.	H. Burt, U.K.
64. 25 " team	Sweden	..	U.K.	U.S.A.
65. 25 " individual	Lieut. Carlberg, Sweden	..	Lt. von Holst, Sweden	Engineer Ericsson, Sweden

<i>Revolver and Pistol.</i>									
66. 50 metres, team	U.S.A.	Sweden	..						
67. 50 " individual	A. P. Lane, U.S.A.	P. J. Dolfen, U.S.A.	..						
68. 30 " duel, team	Sweden	Russia	..						
69. 30 " individual	A. P. Lane, U.S.A.	A. Palén, Sweden	..						
<i>Clay Birds.</i>									
70. Team	U.S.A.	U.K.	..						
71. Individual	J. R. Graham, U.S.A.	H. Goedel, Germany	..						
<i>Running Deer.</i>									
72. Team	Sweden	U.S.A.	..						
73. Individual	O. G. Swahn, Sweden	A. Lundeberg, Sweden	..						
74. Double shot	A. Lundeberg, Sweden	E. Benedicks, Sweden	..						
X. SWIMMING.									
<i>A. Men.</i>									
75. 100 metres, free style	D. P. Kahanamoku, U.S.A.	C. Healy, Australasia	6½ sec.						
76. 100 " back stroke	H. Hebner, U.S.A.	O. Fahr, Germany	x min. 21½ sec.						
77. 200 " breast stroke	W. Bathe, Germany	W. Lützow, Germany	3 min. 1½ sec.						
78. 400 " free style	C. R. Hodgson, Canada	J. G. Hatfield, U.K.	5 min. 24½ sec.						
79. 400 " breast stroke	W. Bathe, Germany	S. L. Henning, Sweden	6 min. 29½ sec.						
80. 1500 " free style	C. R. Hodgson, Canada	J. G. Hatfield, U.K.	22 min.						
81. High diving	W. E. Adlerz, Sweden	H. Johansson, Sweden	..						
82. " plain and variety	" "	Zürner, Germany	..						
83. Springboard diving	P. Günther, Germany	H. Luber, Germany	..						
84. 800 metres, team	Australasia	U.S.A.	10 min. 11½ sec.						
85. Water polo	U.K.	Austria	..						
<i>B. Ladies.</i>									
86. 100 metres	Fanny Durack, Australasia	Wilhelmina Wylie, Australasia	x min. 22½ sec.						
87. High diving	Gerda Johanson, Sweden	Lisa Regnell, Sweden	..						
88. 400 metres, team	U.K.	Germany	5 min. 52½ sec.						
XI. WRESTLING, STADIUM.									
89. Graco-Roman, feather	Koskelo, Finland	G. Gerstaecker, Germany	..						
90. " light	E. Wäre, Finland	G. H. Malmström, Sweden	..						
91. " middle, A	C. E. Johansson, Sweden	M. Klein, Russia	..						
92. " " B	No first prize awarded	{A. O. Ahlgren, Sweden	..						
93. " heavy	U. Saarela, Finland	{I. T. Böling, Sweden	..						
		J. F. Olin, Finland	..						

§ Both received second prize.

III.—PRIZE WINNERS IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES OF 1912—continued

Event.	1st Prize.	Time, Distance, etc.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
XII. YACHTING, NYNÄSHAMN.				
94. 6 metres	G. Thubé (Mac Miche), France	..	Consort: O. Reetz · Thott (Nurug II.) Denmark	Dan Broström (Kerstin), Sweden
95. 8 "	T. Glau (Taifun), Norway	..	B. Heyman (Sans Atout), Sweden	G. Estlander (Örn), Finland
96. 10 "	N. Asp (Kitty), Sweden	..	H. Wahl (Nina), Finland	A. Wischnegradsky (Gal- lia II.), Russia
97. 12 "	A. W. G. Larsen (Magda IX.) Norway	..	N. Persson (Erna Signe), Sweden	E. Krogius (Heatherbell), Russia
XIII. MODERN PENTATHLON.				
98. ..	G. Lilliehook, Sweden	..	G. Ashbrink, Sweden	G. de Laval, Sweden
XIV. ART.				
99. Painting	G. Pellegrini, Italy	..	..	..
100. Music	R. Barthelemi	..	..	..
101. Literature	G. Hohrod, M' Eschbach, Germany	..	..	..
102. Sculpture	W. Winans, U.S.A.	..	..	..
103. Architecture	G. Dubois, France Monod and Laverrière, France	..	..	..

NOTE.—In the ATHLETIC PENTATHLON Thorpe (U.S.A.) scored as follows :—

- Long jump, 7'07 metres 1st
- Throwing the javelin, 46'71 metres 3rd
- 200 metres flat, 22'9 sec. 1st
- Throwing the discus, 35'57 metres 1st
- 1500 flat, 4 min. 44'8 sec. 1st

The ATHLETIC DECATHLON (also won by Thorpe) included races at 100, 400, and 1500 metres, and 110 metres hurdles; high jump, long jump, and pole jump; weight, discus, and javelin.

The MODERN PENTATHLON (won by Sweden) comprised duel-shooting, swimming, fencing, riding, and cross-country running.

CHAMPIONSHIPS

ENGLAND.				AMERICA.				
Event.	Year.	Winner.	Perform- ance.	Event.	Year.	Winner.	Perform- ance.	
100 yards	1866	T. M. Colmore	sec.	100 yards				
	1867	J. H. Ridley	10 $\frac{1}{2}$					
	1868	W. M. Tennant	10 $\frac{1}{2}$					
	1869	J. G. Wilson	10 $\frac{1}{2}$					
	1870	A. J. Baker	10 $\frac{1}{2}$					
	1871	J. G. Wilson	10 $\frac{1}{2}$					
	1872	W. A. Dawson	10 $\frac{1}{2}$					
	1873	J. Potter	10 $\frac{1}{2}$					
	1874	E. J. Davies	10 $\frac{1}{2}$					
	1875	J. Potter	10 $\frac{1}{2}$					
	1876	M. Shearman	10 $\frac{1}{2}$			1876	F. C. Saportas	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1877	H. Macdougall	10 $\frac{1}{2}$			1877	C. C. M'IVOR	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1878	H. Junker	10 $\frac{1}{2}$			1878	W. C. Wilmer	10
	1879	M. R. Portal	10 $\frac{1}{2}$			1879	B. R. Value	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1880	C. L. Lockton	10 $\frac{1}{2}$			1880	L. E. Meyers	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1881	W. P. Phillips	10 $\frac{1}{2}$			1881	"	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1882	"	10 $\frac{1}{2}$			1882	A. Waldron	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1883	J. M. Cowie	10 $\frac{1}{2}$			1883	"	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1884	"	10 $\frac{1}{2}$			1884	M. W. Ford	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1885	"	10 $\frac{1}{2}$			1885	"	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1886	A. Wharton	10			1886	"	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1887	"	10 $\frac{1}{2}$			1887	C. H. Sherrill	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1888	F. Westling	10 $\frac{1}{2}$			1888	F. Westing	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1889	E. H. Pelling	10 $\frac{1}{2}$			1889	J. Owen, jr.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1890	N. D. Morgan	10 $\frac{1}{2}$			1890	"	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1891	L. H. Carey	10 $\frac{1}{2}$			1891	L. H. Cary	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1892	C. A. Bradley	10 $\frac{1}{2}$			1892	H. Jewett	10
	1893	"	10			1893	C. W. Stage	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1894	"	10 $\frac{1}{2}$			1894	T. I. Lee	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1895	"	10			1895	B. J. Wefers	10
	1896	N. D. Morgan	10 $\frac{1}{2}$			1896	"	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1897	H. J. Palmer	10 $\frac{1}{2}$			1897	"	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1898	F. W. Cowper	10			1898	F. W. Jarvis	10
	1899	R. W. Wadsley	10 $\frac{1}{2}$			1899	A. C. Kraenzlein	10
	1900	A. F. Duffey	10			1900	M. W. Long	10
1901	A. F. Duffey	10		1901	F. M. Sears	9 $\frac{1}{2}$		
1902	"	10		1902	P. J. Walsh	10		
1903	"	10		1903	Archie Hahn	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		
1904	J. W. Morton	10		1904	L. Robertson	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		
1905	"	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		1905	C. L. Parsons	9 $\frac{1}{2}$		
1906	"	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		1906	C. J. Seitz	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		
1907	"	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		1907	H. J. Huff	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		
1908	R. Kerr	10		1908	W. F. Hamilton	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		
1909	R. E. Walker	10		1909	W. Martin	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		
1910	F. L. Ramsdell	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		1910	J. M. Rosenberger	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		
1911	"	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		1911	G. Henry	10		
1912	G. H. Patching	9 $\frac{1}{2}$		1912	H. P. Drew	10		
1913	W. R. Applegarth	10		1913	H. P. Drew	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		
220 yards				220 yards	1877	E. Merritt	24	
					1878	W. C. Wilmer	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	
					1879	L. E. Meyers	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	
					1880	"	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	
					1881	"	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	
					1882	H. S. Brookes, jr.	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	
					1883	"	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	
					1884	L. E. Meyers	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	
					1885	M. W. Ford	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	
					1886	"	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	
					1887	F. Westing	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	
					1888	"	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	
					1889	J. Owen, jr.	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	
					1890	F. Westing	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	
					1891	L. H. Cary	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	
			1892	H. Jewett	22 $\frac{1}{2}$			
			1893	C. W. Stage	22 $\frac{1}{2}$			
			1894	T. I. Lee	22			

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CHAMPIONSHIPS—continued

ENGLAND.				AMERICA.				
Event.	Year.	Winner.	Perform- ance.	Event.	Year.	Winner.	Perform- ance.	
220 yards			sec.	220 yards	1895	B. J. Wefers	sec. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	
					1896	"	"	23
					1897	"	"	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
					1898	J. H. Maybury	"	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
					1899	M. W. Long	"	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
					1900	W. S. Edwards	"	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
		1902	R. W. Wadsley		22 $\frac{1}{2}$	1901	F. M. Sears	22
		1903	G. F. Brewill		23	1902	P. J. Walsh	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
		1904	C. H. Jupp		22 $\frac{1}{2}$	1903	A. Hahn	23
		1905	H. A. Hyman		22 $\frac{1}{2}$	1904	W. Hogenson	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
		1906	C. H. Jupp		22 $\frac{1}{2}$	1905	A. Hahn	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
		1907	J. P. George		22 $\frac{1}{2}$	1906	R. L. Young	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
		1908	R. Kerr		22	1907	H. J. Huff	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
		1909	N. J. Cartmell		22	1908	W. F. Keating	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1910	F. L. Ramsdell	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	1909	F. Dawbam	22 $\frac{1}{2}$		
	1911	"	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	1910	Gwin Henry	22 $\frac{1}{2}$		
	1912	W. R. Applegarth	22	1911	J. Nelson	21 $\frac{1}{2}$		
	1913	"	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	1912	A. T. Meyer	21 $\frac{1}{2}$		
440 yards	1866	J. H. Ridley	55	440 yards				
	1867	"	52 $\frac{1}{2}$					
	1868	E. J. Colbeck	50 $\frac{1}{2}$					
	1869	"	53					
	1870	A. R. Upcher	52 $\frac{1}{2}$					
	1871	"	51 $\frac{1}{2}$					
	1872	R. Philpot	52 $\frac{1}{2}$					
	1873	A. R. Upcher	53					
	1874	G. A. Templar	53					
	1875	F. T. Elborough	51					
	1876	"	52 $\frac{1}{2}$					
	1877	"	51 $\frac{1}{2}$			1876	E. Merritt	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1878	J. Shearman	52 $\frac{1}{2}$			1877	"	55 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1879	{ E. Storey	51 $\frac{1}{2}$			1878	F. W. Brown	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
		{ H. R. Ball	51 $\frac{1}{2}$			1879	L. E. Meyers	52 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1880	M. Shearman	52 $\frac{1}{2}$					
	1881	L. E. Meyers	48 $\frac{1}{2}$			1880	"	52
	1882	H. R. Ball	50 $\frac{1}{2}$			1881	"	49 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1883	J. M. Cowie	51			1882	"	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1884	"	50 $\frac{1}{2}$			1883	"	52 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1885	L. E. Meyers	52 $\frac{1}{2}$			1884	"	55 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1886	C. G. Wood	49 $\frac{1}{2}$			1885	H. M. Raborg	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1887	"	51			1886	J. S. Robertson	52
	1888	H. C. L. Tindall	51 $\frac{1}{2}$			1887	H. M. Banks	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1889	"	48 $\frac{1}{2}$			1888	W. C. Dohm	51
	1890	T. L. Nicholas	51 $\frac{1}{2}$			1889	"	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1891	M. Remington	51			1890	W. C. Downs	50
	1892	C. R. Dickinson	50 $\frac{1}{2}$			1891	"	51
	1893	E. C. Bredin	49 $\frac{1}{2}$			1892	"	50
	1894	"	50			1893	E. W. Allen	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1895	W. Fitzherbert	49 $\frac{1}{2}$			1894	T. F. Keane	51
	1896	J. C. Meredith	49 $\frac{1}{2}$			1895	T. E. Burke	49 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1897	S. Elliott	52			1896	"	48 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1898	W. Fitzherbert	53 $\frac{1}{2}$			1897	"	49
1899	R. W. Wadsley	50		1898	M. W. Long	52		
1900	M. W. Long	54 $\frac{1}{2}$		1899	"	50 $\frac{1}{2}$		
1901	R. W. Wadsley	49 $\frac{1}{2}$		1900	"	52 $\frac{1}{2}$		
1902	G. W. White	49 $\frac{1}{2}$		1901	H. H. Hayes	52 $\frac{1}{2}$		
1903	C. M' Lachlan	50 $\frac{1}{2}$		1902	F. R. Moulton	50 $\frac{1}{2}$		
1904	R. L. Watson	52 $\frac{1}{2}$		1903	H. Hillman	52		
1905	W. Halswelle	51 $\frac{1}{2}$		1904	D. H. Meyer	51 $\frac{1}{2}$		
1906	"	50 $\frac{1}{2}$		1905	F. Waller	49 $\frac{1}{2}$		
1907	E. H. Montague	48 $\frac{1}{2}$		1906	"	50 $\frac{1}{2}$		
1908	W. Halswelle	52 $\frac{1}{2}$		1907	J. B. Taylor	51		
1909	Alan Pattison	49 $\frac{1}{2}$		1908	H. Hillman	49 $\frac{1}{2}$		
1910	S. J. de B. Read	51 $\frac{1}{2}$		1909	E. F. Lindberg	50 $\frac{1}{2}$		
1911	F. J. Halbhaus	51		1910	W. Hayes	52		
1912	C. N. Seedhouse	50 $\frac{1}{2}$		1911	F. J. Lindberg	49		
1913	G. Nicol	49 $\frac{1}{2}$		1912	T. J. Halpin	49 $\frac{1}{2}$		
				1913	C. B. Hafl	51 $\frac{1}{2}$		

CHAMPIONSHIPS—continued

ENGLAND.				AMERICA.					
Event.	Year.	Winner.	Performance.	Event.	Year.	Winner.	Performance.		
			min. sec.				min. sec.		
880 yards	1866	P. M. Thornton	2 5	880 yards					
	1867	W. J. Frere	2 5						
	1868	E. J. Colbeck	2 2						
	1869	R. V. Somers-Smith	2 2½						
	1870	"	2 2						
	1871	Hon. A. Pelham	2 6						
	1872	T. A. Christie and G. Templar	2 1						
	1873	Hon. A. Pelham	2 5½						
	1874	E. A. Sandford	2 4						
	1875	"	2 4½						
	1876	F. T. Ellborough	2 3			1876	H. Lauber	2 10	
	1877	F. T. Ellborough	2 0			1877	R. R. Colgate	2 5½	
	1878	H. Whatley and L. Knowles	2 0½			1878	E. Merritt	2 5½	
	1879	{ W. W. Bolton C. Haselwood	2 3½			1879	L. E. Meyers	2 1½	
	1880	S. K. Holman	2 0½			1880	"	2 4½	
	1881	S. H. Baker	2 2½			1881	W. Smith	2 4	
	1882	W. G. George	1 58½			1882	W. H. Goodwin, jr.,	1 56½	
	1883	W. Birkett	1 58			1883	T. J. Murphy	2 4½	
	1884	W. G. George	2 2½			1884	L. E. Meyers	2 9½	
	1885	L. E. Meyers	2 1			1885	H. L. Mitchell	2 2½	
	1886	E. D. Robinson	1 59			1886	G. M. Smith	2 4	
	1887	F. J. K. Cross	1 59			1887	G. Trasy	2 1½	
	1888	A. G. le Maitre	2 0½			1888	"	2 2½	
	1889	H. C. L. Tindall	1 56½			1889	R. A. Ward	2 6½	
	1890	T. T. Pitman	1 58½			1890	H. L. Dadman	1 59½	
	1891	W. J. Holmes	2 0½			1891	W. C. Dohm	2 4½	
	1892	"	2 0			1892	T. B. Turner	1 58½	
	1893	E. C. Bredin	1 55½			1893	"	2 1½	
	1894	"	1 56½			1894	C. Kilpatrick	1 55½	
	1895	"	1 55½			1895	"	1 56½	
	1896	A. W. de C. King	2 1			1896	"	1 57½	
	1897	A. E. Relf	2 0½			1897	J. F. Cregan	1 58½	
	1898	"	1 56½			1898	T. E. Burke	2 0½	
	1899	A. E. Tysoe	1 58½			1899	H. E. Manvel	1 58½	
	1900	"	1 57½			1900	A. Grant	2 4½	
	1901	J. R. Cleave	1 59½			1901	H. H. Hayes	2 2½	
	1902	A. B. Mannng	1 59½			1902	J. H. Wright	1 59½	
	1903	B. J. Blunders	1 58½			1903	H. V. Valentine	2 2½	
	1904	Rev. H. W. Work- man	1 59½			1904	"	2 0½	
	1905	B. J. Blunders	2 2			1905	J. D. Lightbody	2 3½	
	1906	A. Atsley	1 57½			1906	M. W. Sheppard	1 55½	
	1907	I. F. F. Crawford	1 59½			1907	"	1 55½	
	1908	T. H. Just	1 58½			1908	"	1 55½	
	1909	H. Braun	1 57½			1909	C. Edmundson	1 55½	
	1910	J. M. Hill	2 1			1910	H. Gissing	2 1	
	1911	H. Braun	1 59½			1911	M. W. Sheppard	1 54½	
	1912	"	1 58½			1912	"	1 57½	
1913	E. Wide	2 0½		1913	H. Baker	2 0½			
1 mile	1866	C. B. Lawes	4 39	1 mile					
	1867	S. G. Scott	4 42						
	1868	W. M. Chinnery	4 33½						
	1869	"	4 50						
	1870	R. H. Benson	4 54½						
	1871	W. M. Chinnery	4 31½						
	1872	C. H. Mason	4 42½						
	1873	W. Slade	4 32½						
	1874	"	4 33						
	1875	"	4 35½						
	1876	"	4 35½			1876	H. Lambe	4 51½	
	1877	"	4 29½			1877	R. Morgan	4 49½	
	1878	A. F. Hills	4 23½			1878	T. H. Smith	4 51½	
	1879	{ B. R. Wise W. G. George	4 29			1879	H. M. Pellatt	4 42½	
			4 26½						

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CHAMPIONSHIPS—continued

ENGLAND.				AMERICA.				
Event.	Year.	Winner.	Performance.	Event.	Year.	Winner.	Performance.	
			min. sec.				min. sec.	
1 mile	1880	W. G. George	4 28 ³ / ₄	1 mile	1880	H. Fredericks	4 30 ¹ / ₂	
	1881	B. R. Wise	4 24 ³ / ₄		1881	"	"	4 32 ¹ / ₂
	1882	W. G. George	4 32 ¹ / ₄		1882	"	"	4 36 ¹ / ₂
	1883	W. Snook	4 25 ¹ / ₄		1883	"	"	4 36 ¹ / ₂
	1884	W. G. George	4 18 ¹ / ₄		1884	P. C. Maderia	"	4 41 ¹ / ₂
	1885	W. Snook	4 44 ¹ / ₄		1885	G. Y. Gilbert	"	4 33 ¹ / ₂
	1886	T. B. Nalder	4 25 ¹ / ₄		1886	E. C. Carter	"	4 30 ¹ / ₂
	1887	F. J. K. Cross	4 25 ¹ / ₄		1887	G. M. Gibbs	"	4 27 ¹ / ₂
	1888	T. P. Conneff	4 29 ¹ / ₄		1888	A. B. George	"	4 24 ¹ / ₂
	1889	J. Kibblewhite	4 23 ¹ / ₄		1889	"	"	4 30 ¹ / ₂
	1890	"	4 28 ¹ / ₄		1890	F. P. Conneff	"	4 27 ¹ / ₂
	1891	"	4 19 ¹ / ₄		1891	G. W. Orton	"	4 32 ¹ / ₂
	1892	H. Wade	4 22 ¹ / ₄		1892	"	"	4 24 ¹ / ₂
	1893	F. E. Bacon	4 25 ¹ / ₄		1893	"	"	4 27 ¹ / ₂
	1894	"	4 17 ¹ / ₄		1894	"	"	4 27 ¹ / ₂
	1895	"	4 31 ¹ / ₄		1895	"	"	4 27 ¹ / ₂
	1896	B. Lawford	4 27 ¹ / ₄		1896	J. F. Cregan	"	4 47 ¹ / ₂
	1897	A. E. Tysoe	4 26 ¹ / ₄		1897	"	"	4 28 ¹ / ₂
	1898	H. Welsh	4 21 ¹ / ₄		1898	A. Grant	"	4 42 ¹ / ₂
	1899	"	4 16 ¹ / ₄		1899	G. W. Orton	"	4 36 ¹ / ₂
	1900	C. Bennett	4 21 ¹ / ₄		1900	A. Grant	"	4 52 ¹ / ₂
	1901	F. G. Cockshott	4 22 ¹ / ₄		1901	"	"	4 41 ¹ / ₂
	1902	J. Binks	4 22 ¹ / ₄		1902	D. C. Munson	"	4 48 ¹ / ₂
	1903	A. Shrubbs	4 22 ¹ / ₄		1903	J. D. Lightbody	"	4 22 ¹ / ₄
	1904	"	4 25 ¹ / ₄		1904	F. A. Rodgers	"	4 29 ¹ / ₂
	1905	G. Butterfield	4 18 ¹ / ₄		1905	J. P. Sullivan	"	4 25 ¹ / ₂
	1906	"	4 20 ¹ / ₄		1906	H. L. Trube	"	4 30 ¹ / ₂
	1907	"	4 23 ¹ / ₄		1907	J. Ballard	"	4 31 ¹ / ₂
	1908	H. A. Wilson	4 26 ¹ / ₄		1908	J. W. Monument	"	4 19 ¹ / ₂
	1909	E. Owen	4 22 ¹ / ₄		1909	A. R. Kiviat	"	4 18 ¹ / ₂
	1910	E. R. Voigt	4 21 ¹ / ₄		1910	"	"	4 26 ¹ / ₂
	1911	D. F. M'Nicol	4 25 ¹ / ₄		1911	N. S. Taber	"	
	1912	E. Owen	4 25 ¹ / ₄		1912			
1913	J. Lander	4 25 ¹ / ₄	1913					
2 miles		No English championship in this event.		2 miles	1903	A. Grant	10 39 ¹ / ₂	
					1904	"	10 6 ¹ / ₂	
					1905	S. R. Lyon	11 28 ¹ / ₂	
					1906	Championship done away with this year.		
4 miles	1866	R. C. Garnett	21 41	<i>N.B.</i> —There is no 4 miles championship of America. The results of the U.S.A. 5 miles championship are therefore given, and also the 3 miles, which has been included from time to time in the years shown.				
	1867	C. G. Kennedy	22 13	3 miles	1878	W. J. Duffy	17 25	
	1868	W. M. Chinnery	21 11		1879	P. J. M'Donald	15 38 ¹ / ₂	
	1869	"	21 30		1895	C. H. Bean	15 18 ¹ / ₂	
	1870	H. C. Riches	21 24		1896	E. W. Hjertberg	16 31 ¹ / ₂	
	1871	J. Scott	20 38					
	1872	J. B. Edgar	21 31 ¹ / ₄		5 miles	1880	J. H. Gifford	27 51 ¹ / ₂
	1873	A. F. Somerville	21 38			1881	W. C. Davies	27 43 ¹ / ₂
	1874	W. Slade	20 52			1882	T. F. Delaney	27 34 ¹ / ₂
	1875	J. Gibb	21 9 ¹ / ₂			1883	"	26 47 ¹ / ₂
	1876	A. Goodwin	21 16			1884	G. Stonebridge	27 45
	1877	J. Gibb	w.o.			1885	P. D. Skillman	27 13 ¹ / ₂
	1878	"	20 29			1886	E. C. Carter	27 4
	1879	{ J. Warburton W. G. George	20 41 ¹ / ₂ 20 51 ¹ / ₂			1887	"	25 23 ¹ / ₂
	1880	"	20 45 ¹ / ₂			1888	T. P. Conneff	26 46 ¹ / ₂
	1881	G. M. Nehan	20 26 ¹ / ₂			1889	"	26 42
	1882	W. G. George	w.o.			1890	"	25 37 ¹ / ₂
	1883	W. Snook	20 37			1891	"	27 38 ¹ / ₂
	1884	W. G. George	20 17 ¹ / ₂	1892		W. D. Day	25 54 ¹ / ₂	
	1885	W. Snook	21 51 ¹ / ₂					
	1886	C. Rogers	21 1 ¹ / ₄					
	1887	E. C. Carter	21 10					
	1888	E. W. Parry	20 22 ¹ / ₄					
	1889	S. Thomas	20 31 ¹ / ₄					
	1890	J. Kibblewhite	20 16					
	1891	W. H. Morton	20 53 ¹ / ₂					
	1892	J. Kibblewhite	19 50 ¹ / ₂					

CHAMPIONSHIPS—continued

ENGLAND.				AMERICA.				
Event.	Year.	Winner.	Perform- ance.	Event.	Year.	Winner.	Perform- ance.	
4 miles	1893	C. Pearce	min. sec.	5 miles	1893	W. D. Day	min. sec.	
	1894	F. E. Bacon	20 12 ³ / ₄		1894	C. H. Bean	26 53 ³ / ₄	
	1895	H. A. Munro	19 49 ³ / ₄		1895	} No competition		
	1896	H. Harrison	20 27 ³ / ₄		1896			
	1897	C. Bennett	20 52 ³ / ₄		1897			
	1898	"	20 14 ³ / ₄		1898			
	1899	"	20 49 ³ / ₄		1899		A. & R. Grant (dead heat)	28 30 ³ / ₄
	1900	J. T. Rimmer	20 11		1900	A. L. Newton	27 41 ³ / ₄	
	1901	A. Shrubbs	20 1 ³ / ₄		1901	F. M. Kanaly	25 44 ³ / ₄	
	1902	"	20 1		1902	A. Grant	26 32	
	1903	"	20 6		1903	No competition		
	1904	"	19 56 ³ / ₄		1904	J. Joyce	28 25 ¹ / ₄	
	1905	J. Smith	21 8 ³ / ₄		1905	F. Verner	28 57 ³ / ₄	
	1906	F. H. Hulford	20 27		1906	W. Nelson	26 22 ³ / ₄	
	1907	A. Duncan	19 51		1907	J. J. Daly	26 4	
	1908	E. R. Voigt	19 47 ¹ / ₄		1908	F. Ballars	26 14 ³ / ₄	
	1909	"	19 57		1909	H. M'Lean	26 9 ³ / ₄	
	1910	A. G. Hill	20 0		1910	W. J. Kramer	27 6 ³ / ₄	
	1911	H. Kolehmainen	20 3 ³ / ₄		1911	G. V. Bonhag	25 50 ³ / ₄	
	1912	G. W. Hutson	20 10 ³ / ₄		1912	H. Kolehmainen	25 43 ³ / ₄	
1913	"	19 32	1913	"	26 10 ³ / ₄			
10 miles	1879	C. H. Maron	56 31 ³ / ₄	10 miles				
	1880	"	56 7					
	1881	G. A. Dunning	54 34					
	1882	W. G. George	54 41					
	1883	W. Snook	57 41					
	1884	W. G. George	50 2					
	1885	W. Snook	53 25 ¹ / ₄					
	1886	W. H. Coad	55 44 ¹ / ₄					
	1887	E. C. Carter	55 9					
	1888	E. W. Parry	53 43 ³ / ₄					
	1889	Sid Thomas	51 31 ³ / ₄		1889	Sid Thomas	53 58 ³ / ₄	
	1890	J. Kibblewhite	53 49		1890	T. P. Conneff	55 32 ³ / ₄	
	1891	W. H. Morton	52 33 ³ / ₄		1891	E. C. Carter	57 24	
	1892	Sid Thomas	52 25 ³ / ₄		1892	W. O'Keefe	55 59 ³ / ₄	
	1893	"	52 41 ³ / ₄		1893	E. C. Carter	53 40 ³ / ₄	
	1894	"	51 37		1894	"	58 9 ³ / ₄	
	1895	F. E. Bacon	52 43 ³ / ₄		1895	No competition		
	1896	G. Crossland	52 5		1896	H. Gray	58 32 ³ / ₄	
	1897	A. E. Tysoe	55 59 ³ / ₄		1897	No competition		
	1898	S. J. Robinson	53 12		1898	T. G. McGirr	57 40 ³ / ₄	
	1899	C. Bennett	54 18 ³ / ₄		1899	G. W. Orton	57 28	
	1900	S. J. Robinson	53 14 ³ / ₄		1900	No competition		
	1901	A. Shrubbs	54 32		1901	"		
	1902	"	52 25 ³ / ₄		1902	"		
	1903	"	51 55 ³ / ₄		1903	J. Joyce	57 32	
	1904	"	54 30 ³ / ₄		1904	"	58 34 ³ / ₄	
	1905	A. Aldridge	51 49		1905	"	54 54 ³ / ₄	
1906	"	54 7 ¹ / ₄	1906	No competition				
1907	A. Underwood	54 3	1907	J. J. Daly	55 18 ³ / ₄			
1908	A. Duncan	53 40 ³ / ₄	1908	J. L. Eisele	53 16 ³ / ₄			
1909	A. E. Wood	52 40	1909	G. V. Bonhag	52 34 ³ / ₄			
1910	F. O'Neill	52 41 ³ / ₄	1910	W. C. Bailey	54 26 ³ / ₄			
1911	W. Scott	52 26 ³ / ₄	1911	L. Scott	53 20 ³ / ₄			
1912	W. Scott	52 35	1912	H. J. Smith	53 51 ³ / ₄			
1913	E. Glover	51 56 ³ / ₄	1913	H. Kolehmainen	51 3 ³ / ₄			
2 miles steeplechase	1879	H. M. Oliver		2 miles steeplechase				
	1880	J. Concannon						
	1881	J. Ogden						
	1882	T. Crellin						
	1883	T. Thornton						
	1884	W. Snook						
	1885	"						
	1886	M. A. Harrison						
	1887	"						
	1888	J. C. Cope						

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CHAMPIONSHIPS—continued

ENGLAND.				AMERICA.			
Event.	Year.	Winner.	Performance.	Event.	Year.	Winner.	Performance.
2 miles steeplechase	1889	T. White	min. sec.	2 miles steeplechase	1889	A. B. George	11 17 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1890	E. W. Parry			1890	W. T. Young	10 50 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1891	"			1891	E. W. Hjertberg	11 34 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1892	W. H. Smith			1892	"	13 10
	1893	G. Martin			1893	G. W. Orton	12 2
	1894	A. B. George			1894	"	12 38 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1895	E. J. Wilkens			1895	No competition	
	1896	S. J. Robinson			1896	G. W. Orton	10 58 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1897	G. Lee			1897	"	12 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1898	G. W. Orton			1898	"	11 41 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1899	W. Stokes			1899	"	11 44 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1900	S. J. Robinson			1900	A. Grant	12 19 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1901	"			1901	G. W. Orton	11 58
	1902	G. Martin			1902	A. L. Newton	12 28 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1903	S. J. Robinson			1903	No competition	
	1904	A. Russell			1904	J. J. Daly	10 51 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1905	"			1905	H. Cohn	12 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1906	"			1906	No competition	
	1907	J. C. English			1907	"	
	1908	R. Noakes			1908	"	
1909	"		1909	"			
1910	J. C. English		1910	"			
1911	R. Noakes	11 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1911	"			
1912	S. Frost	11 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	1912	"			
1913	C. H. Ruffell	11 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1913	"			
2 miles walk	1901	G. Deyermend	14 17	1 mile walk	1876	D. M. Stern	7 31
	1902	W. J. Sturgess	14 46 $\frac{1}{2}$		1877	E. C. Holske	7 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1903	E. J. Negus	14 44		1878	No competition	
	1904	G. E. Larnar	13 57 $\frac{1}{2}$		1879	W. H. Purdy	6 48 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1905	"	13 50		1880	E. E. Merrill	7 4
	1906	A. T. Yeomans	14 20 $\frac{1}{2}$		1881	"	7 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1907	R. Harrison	14 1 $\frac{1}{2}$		1882	W. H. Parry	6 54 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1908	G. E. Larnar	13 58 $\frac{1}{2}$		1883	F. P. Murray	6 46
	1909	E. J. Webb	13 56 $\frac{1}{2}$		1884	F. P. Murray	6 54 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1910	E. J. Webb	13 54 $\frac{1}{2}$		1885	G. D. Baird	6 42
	1911	H. V. L. Ross	13 55 $\frac{1}{2}$		1886	E. D. Lange	6 45 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1912	R. Bridge	13 55 $\frac{1}{2}$		1887	"	7 4
	1913	"	13 51 $\frac{1}{2}$		1888	W. F. Burkhardt	6 54 $\frac{1}{2}$
	7 miles walk	1867	J. H. Farnworth		58 12	1889	C. L. Nicoll	6 52$\frac{1}{2}$
1868		W. Rye	57 40	1890	T. Shearman	6 41 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1869		T. Griffiths	58 35	1891	"	6 56 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1870		"	55 30	1892	"	6 41 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1871		J. Francis	58 9	1893	"	6 44 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1872		T. R. Hogg	57 22	1894	S. Liebgold	6 36	
1873		W. J. Morgan	54 57	1895	"	7 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1874		"	55 26 $\frac{1}{2}$	1896	"	6 53	
1875		"	53 47	1897	W. B. Felterman, jr.	6 46 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1876		H. Venn	55 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1898	S. Liebgold	7 41 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1877		H. Webster	53 59 $\frac{1}{2}$	1907	"	7 19 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1878		H. Venn	52 25	1908	"	7 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1879		H. Webster	52 34 $\frac{1}{2}$	1909	"	7 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1880		H. Venn, w.o.	56 1	1876	C. Connor	58 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1880		G. P. Beckley	56 40	1877	T. H. Armstrong	55 59 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1881		J. W. Raby	54 48 $\frac{1}{2}$	1879	E. E. Merrill	56 4	
1882		H. Whyatt	56 50 $\frac{1}{2}$	1880	J. B. Clark	54 47 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1883		"	59 15	1881	W. H. Purdy	58 43	
1884		W. A. Meek	54 28	1882	F. P. Murray	57 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1885		J. Jervis	56 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1883	W. K. Meek	56 48 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1886	J. H. Sullie	56 30 $\frac{1}{2}$	1884	E. F. McDonald	56 28		
1887	C. W. V. Clarke	56 59 $\frac{1}{2}$	1912	A. Voellmeke	55 49		
1888	"	57 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1913	F. Kaiser	55 9 $\frac{1}{2}$		
1889	W. Wheeler	56 29 $\frac{1}{2}$	1876	D. M. Stern	25 12		
1890	H. Curtis	52 28 $\frac{1}{2}$	1877	E. C. Holske	23 9 $\frac{1}{2}$		
1891	"	54 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1878	T. H. Armstrong	23 12 $\frac{1}{2}$		
1892	"	55 56	1879	W. H. Purdy	22 58 $\frac{1}{2}$		
1893	"	.. ..	1880	E. E. Merrill	22 28 $\frac{1}{2}$		
1894	"	.. ..	1881	"	23 55 $\frac{1}{2}$		
			1882	F. G. Trunkett	24 19		
			1883	G. D. Baird	22 3 $\frac{1}{2}$		

CHAMPIONSHIPS—continued

ENGLAND.				AMERICA.			
Event.	Year.	Winner.	Perform- ance.	Event.	Year.	Winner.	Perform- ance.
7 miles walk	1895	} No competition	min. sec.	3 miles walk	1884	F. P. Murray	23 15 ³ / ₄
	1896				1885	No competition	
	1897				1886	E. D. "Lange	23 10 ³ / ₄
	1898				1887	" "	23 43 ³ / ₄
	1899				1888	C. L. Nicoll	23 33 ³ / ₄
	1900	J. Butler	54 37		1889	F. P. Murray	22 38 ³ / ₄
	1901	W. J. Sturgess	52 49 ³ / ₄		1890	C. L. Nicoll	23 24 ³ / ₄
	1902	J. Butler	56 17 ³ / ₄		1891	S. Liebgold	22 27 ³ / ₄
	1903	G. E. Larnar	52 57 ³ / ₄		1892	" "	23 44 ³ / ₄
	1904	" "	52 34		1893	" "	24 18 ³ / ₄
	1905	F. T. Carter	53 20 ³ / ₄		1894	" "	23 57 ³ / ₄
	1906	F. B. Thomson	52 46 ³ / ₄		1895	" "	24 24 ³ / ₄
	1907	E. J. Webb	53 7 ³ / ₄		1896	" "	24 56
	1908	E. J. Webb	52 32		1897	" "	24 10
	1909	" "	51 37		1908	S. Liebgold	23 45 ³ / ₄
	1910	G. E. Larnar	52 8		1909	" "	23 0 ³ / ₄
	1911	R. Bridge	52 45 ³ / ₄		1910	F. H. Kaiser	22 55 ³ / ₄
	1912	{R. Bridge	} 52 8 ³ / ₄		1911	R. B. Gifford	23 14
	1913	{H. V. L. Ross }			1912	E. Renz	23 19 ³ / ₄
			sec.				sec.
120 yards hurdle race	1866	T. Milvain	16 ³ / ₄	120 yards hurdle race	1876	G. Hitchcock	19
	1867	T. Law	..		1877	H. Ficken	18 ³ / ₄
	1868	W. A. Tennant	17 ³ / ₄		1878	" "	17 ³ / ₄
	1869	G. R. Nunn	18 ³ / ₄		1879	J. E. A. Haigh	19
	1870	J. L. Stirling	17		1880	H. H. Moritz	19 ¹ / ₂
	1871	E. S. Garnier	16 ³ / ₄		1881	J. T. Tivey	19 ³ / ₄
	1872	J. L. Stirling	16 ³ / ₄		1882	" "	16 ³ / ₄
	1873	H. K. Upcher	..		1883	S. A. Safford	19 ³ / ₄
	1874	" "	16 ³ / ₄		1884	" "	18 ³ / ₄
	1875	" "	16 ³ / ₄		1885	A. A. Jordan	17 ³ / ₄
	1876	A. B. Loder	16 ³ / ₄		1886	" "	16 ³ / ₄
	1877	J. H. A. Reay	17 ³ / ₄		1887	" "	16 ³ / ₄
	1878	S. Palmer	16 ³ / ₄		1888	" "	16 ³ / ₄
	1879	{S. Palmer	17		1889	G. Schurgler	17
		{C. L. Lockton	16 ³ / ₄		1890	F. T. Ducharnce	16
	1880	G. P. C. Lawrence	16 ³ / ₄		1891	A. F. Copland	16
	1881	" "	16 ³ / ₄		1892	F. C. Puffer	15 ³ / ₄
	1882	S. Palmer	16 ³ / ₄		1893	" "	16
	1883	" "	16 ³ / ₄		1894	S. Chase	16 ³ / ₄
	1884	C. W. Gowthorpe	16 ³ / ₄		1895	" "	15 ³ / ₄
	1885	C. F. Daft	16 ³ / ₄		1896	W. B. Rogers	16 ³ / ₄
	1886	" "	16		1897	J. H. Thompson, jr.	16
	1887	J. C. Fleming	16 ³ / ₄		1898	A. C. Kraenzlein	15 ³ / ₄
	1888	S. Joyce	16		1899	" "	15 ³ / ₄
	1889	C. W. Haward	16 ³ / ₄		1900	R. F. Hutchison	16 ³ / ₄
	1890	C. F. Daft	16 ³ / ₄		1901	W. T. Fishleigh	16 ³ / ₄
	1891	D. D. Bulger	16 ³ / ₄		1902	R. H. Hatfield	17 ³ / ₄
	1892	" "	16		1903	F. W. Schule	16 ³ / ₄
	1893	G. B. Shaw	16 ³ / ₄		1904	F. Castleman	16 ³ / ₄
	1894	" "	16 ³ / ₄		1905	H. Friend	16 ³ / ₄
	1895	" "	15 ³ / ₄		1906	W. M. Armstrong	16
	1896	" "	15 ³ / ₄		1907	F. Smithson	15 ³ / ₄
	1897	A. Trafford	17 ³ / ₄		1908	A. B. Shaw	15 ³ / ₄
	1898	H. E. Parkes	16 ³ / ₄		1909	F. Smithson	15 ³ / ₄
	1899	W. G. Paget-Tomlinson	16 ³ / ₄		1910	J. Case	15 ³ / ₄
	1900	A. C. Kraenzlein	15 ³ / ₄		1911	A. B. Shaw	15 ³ / ₄
	1901	" "	15 ³ / ₄		1912	J. P. Nicholson	15 ³ / ₄
	1902	G. W. Smith	16		1913	F. Kelly	16 ³ / ₄
	1903	G. R. Garnier	15 ³ / ₄				
	1904	R. S. Stronach	16				
1905	" "	16 ³ / ₄					
1906	" "	16 ³ / ₄					
1907	O. Groenings	16 ³ / ₄					
1908	V. Duncker	16 ³ / ₄					
1909	A. H. Healey	15 ³ / ₄					
1910	G. R. L. Anderson	16					
1911	P. R. O'R. Phillips	16 ³ / ₄					
1912	G. R. L. Anderson	15 ³ / ₄					
1913	G. H. Gray	16					

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CHAMPIONSHIPS—continued

ENGLAND.				AMERICA.			
Event.	Year.	Winner.	Height.	Event.	Year.	Winner.	Height.
			ft. in.				ft. in.
Running high jump	1866	{ T. G. Little J. H. T. Roupell }	5 9	Running high jump			
	1867	{ C. E. Green T. G. Little }	5 8				
	1868	R. J. C. Mitchell	5 8				
	1869	J. G. Hoare	5 2				
	1870	R. J. C. Mitchell	5 9				
	1871	"	5 9½				
	1872	E. S. Prior	5 4				
	1873	J. B. Hurst	5 6				
	1874	M. J. Brooks	5 11				
	1875	N. G. Glazebrook	5 11				
	1876	M. J. Brooks	6		1876	H. E. Ficken	5 5
	1877	G. W. Blathway	5 6		1877	"	5 4
	1878	G. Tomlinson	5 10½		1878	"	5 5
	1879	R. H. Macaulay	5 9½		1879	W. Wunder	5 7
	1879	{ R. E. Thomas W. Hall }	5 9				
	1880	J. W. Parsons	5 9½		1880	A. L. Carroll	5 5
	1881	P. Davin	6 0½		1881	C. W. Durand	5 8
	1882	R. F. Houghton	5 7½		1882	A. L. Carroll	5 7
	1883	J. W. Parsons	6 0½		1883	M. W. Ford	5 8½
	1884	T. Ray	5 7		1884	J. T. Rindhart	5 8
	1885	P. J. Kelly	5 11		1885	W. B. Page	5 8½
	1886	G. W. Rowdon	5 11½		1886	"	5 9
	1887	{ G. W. Rowdon W. B. Page }	6		1887	"	6 0½
	1888	G. W. Rowdon	5 8		1888	I. D. Webster	5 8½
	1889	T. Jennings	5 8½		1889	R. K. Pritchard	5 10½
	1890	C. W. Haward	5 8½		1890	H. L. Hallock	5 10
	1891	T. Jennings	5 9½		1891	A. Nickerson	5 8½
	1892	A. Watkinson	5 8½		1892	M. F. Sweeny	6 ..
	1893	J. M. Ryan	6 2½		1893	"	5 11
	1894	R. Williams	5 9½		1894	"	6 ..
	1895	J. M. Ryan	5 11½		1895	"	6 ..
	1896	M. O'Brien	5 11		1896	C. O. Powell	5 9½
	1897	C. E. H. Leggatt	5 9		1897	I. K. Baxter	6 2½
1898	P. Leahy	5 10	1898	"	6 ..		
1899	"	5 10	1899	"	6 ..		
1900	I. K. Baxter	6 2	1900	"	6 1		
1901	"	6 1	1901	S. S. Jones	6 2		
1902	S. S. Jones	6 3	1902	I. K. Baxter	5 7½		
1903	P. O'Connor	5 8	1903	S. S. Jones	6 0		
1904	{ R. G. Murray J. B. Milne P. O'Connor }	5 9½	1904	"	5 9		
1905	C. Leahy	5 10½	1905	H. W. Kerrigan	6 1½		
1906	"	6 0	1906	J. N. Patterson	5 11½		
1907	"	6 0	1907	C. Leahy	6 1		
1908	"	5 11	1908	H. F. Porter	5 11½		
1909	J. H. Banks	5 9	1909	E. Ericson	5 11½		
1910	B. H. Baker	5 8½	1910	W. Thomasen	6 2		
1911	R. Passemann	6 0	1911	{ H. Grumpelt H. F. Porter }	6 3		
1912	B. H. Baker	5 9	1912	J. O. Johnstone	6 3		
1913	B. H. Baker	6 ..	1913	A. W. Richarde	6 1½		
Pole jump	1866	F. Wheeler	10 ..	Pole jump			
	1867	W. F. P. Moore	9 3				
	1868	R. J. C. Mitchell	10 6½				
	1869	R. G. Graham	9 3				
	1870	R. J. C. Mitchell	10 3				
	1871	"	10 ..				
	1872	H. C. Fellows	9 6				
	1873	W. Kelsey	10 6				
	1874	E. Woosburn	10 7				
	1875	No competition					
	1876	H. W. Strachan	10 1		1877	G. M'Nichol	9 7
	1877	H. E. Kayll	10 9				

CHAMPIONSHIPS—continued

ENGLAND.				AMERICA.			
Event.	Year.	Winner.	Height.	Event.	Year.	Winner.	Height.
Pole jump	1878	H. W. Strachan	ft. in. 10 9	Pole jump	1878	A. Ing	9 4
	1879	F. W. D. Robinson	j.o.		1879	V. J. Van Houten	10 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1880	E. A. Strachan	10 4		1880	"	10 11
	1881	T. Ray	11 3		1881	"	10 6
	1882	"	10 6		1882	R. F. Richardson	10 ..
	1883	H. J. Cobbold	9 6		1883	H. H. Baxter	11 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1884	T. Ray	10 10		1884	"	10 6
	1885	"	10 ..		1885	"	10 3
	1886	"	10 11 $\frac{1}{2}$		1886	"	10 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1887	"	10 ..		1887	T. Ray	11 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1888	{ E. L. Stones } { T. Ray }	11 0 $\frac{1}{2}$		1888	L. D. Godshall	10 ..
	1889	E. L. Stones	11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$		1889	E. L. Stones	10 ..
	1890	R. D. Dickinson	11 0		1890	W. S. Rodenbaugh	10 6
	1891	R. Watson	11 3		1891	T. Luce	10 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1892	{ R. D. Dickinson } { R. Watson }	11 ..		1892	"	11 ..
	1893	R. D. Dickinson	11 2		1893	T. C. Bucholz	10 6
	1894	"	10 10		1894	"	11 ..
	1895	"	10 ..		1895	H. Thomas	10 ..
	1896	R. E. Forshaw	10 ..		1896	F. W. Allis	10 5
	1897	J. Poole	9 10 $\frac{1}{2}$		1897	J. L. Hurlburt, jr.	11 1
	1898	"	10 3		1898	R. G. Clapp	10 9
	1899	E. C. Pritchard	9 1		1899	I. K. Baxter	10 9
	1900	B. Johnson	11 4		1900	B. Johnson	11 3
	1901	{ W. H. Hodgson } { I. K. Baxter }	9 10		1901	C. E. Dvorak	11 3
	1902	F. J. Kausser	10 8		1902	A. G. Anderson	10 9
	1903	S. Morriss	j.o.		1903	C. E. Dvorak	11 ..
1904	A. Puissegar	10 6	1904	{ H. L. Gardner } { L. G. Williams }	10 5 $\frac{1}{2}$		
1905	F. Gonder	j.o.	1905	E. C. Glover	11 6		
1906	A. E. Harrigan	10 4	1906	{ H. L. Moore } { Le Roy Samse }	11 6		
1907	B. Söderstrom	10 6	1907	E. T. Cooke, jr.	12 3		
1908	E. B. Archibald	12 ..	1908	W. Happenny	11 9		
1909	A. E. Flaxman	j.o.	1909	R. Paulding	11 ..		
1910	K. de Szathmary	11 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1910	H. S. Babcock	12 1		
1911	R. Pasemann	12 0	1911	{ E. T. Cook, jr. } { N. Coyle } { S. Bellah }	12 6		
1912	A. O. Conquest	j.o.	1912	H. S. Babcock	12 ..		
1913	C. Gille	12 1	1913	S. B. Wagoner	13 0		
Standing high jump				Standing high jump	1893	A. P. Schwaner	4 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
					1898	R. C. Ewry	5 ..
					1906	"	5 2
					1907	"	5 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
					1908	J. A. Biller	4 11
					1909	P. Adams	5 ..
					1910	"	4 11
					1911	"	5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
					1912	No competition	
					1913	P. Adams	5 2
	1911	J. E. Boyde*	4 6				
	1912	No competition*					
	1913	F. O. Kitching*	4 6				

* Championships held by Amateur Field Events Association.

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CHAMPIONSHIPS—continued

ENGLAND.				AMERICA.				
Event.	Year.	Winner.	Length.	Event.	Year.	Winner.	Length.	
			ft. in.				ft. in.	
Running long jump	1866	R. Fitzherbert	19 8	Running long jump				
	1867	"	19 4½					
	1868	R. J. C. Mitchell	19 8½					
	1869	A. C. Toswell	19 7					
	1870	R. J. C. Mitchell	19 11½					
	1871	{ E. J. Davies R. J. C. Mitchell }	20 4					
	1872	E. J. Davies	22 7			1876	I. Frazier	17 4
	1873	C. L. Lockton	19 4			1877	W. T. Livingstone	18 9½
	1874	E. J. Davies	22 5			1878	W. C. Wilmer	18 9
	1875	C. L. Lockton	20 10½			1879	F. J. Kilpatrick	19 6½
	1876	J. L. Alkin	21 3			1880	J. S. Voorhees	21 4
	1877	"	20 6½			1881	"	21 4½
	1878	"	22 8			1882	J. F. Jenkins	21 5½
	1879	{ W. G. Elliott C. L. Lockton }	22 10½			1883	M. W. Ford	21 7½
	1880	C. L. Lockton	22 2			1884	"	20 1½
	1881	P. Davin	22 11			1885	"	21 6
	1882	T. M. Malone	21 0½			1886	"	22 0½
	1883	J. W. Parsons	23 0½			1887	R. A. Gordon	22 3½
	1884	E. Horwood	21 9			1888	W. Halpin	23 ..
	1885	J. Purcell	21 10½			1889	M. W. Ford	22 7½
	1886	"	22 4			1890	A. F. Copeland	23 3½
	1887	F. B. Roberts	22 4			1891	C. S. Hever	22 4½
	1888	R. A. Gordon	21 8½			1892	E. W. Goff	22 6½
	1889	D. D. Bulger	21 6			1893	C. S. Reber	23 4½
	1890	R. G. Hogarth	20 ..			1894	E. W. Goff	22 5
	1891	{ D. D. Bulger M. W. Ford }	20 4			1895	E. B. Bloss	22 2
	1892	D. D. Bulger	21 4½			1896	"	22 ..
	1893	T. M. Donovan	21 11			1897	"	21 10½
	1894	"	20 8			1898	M. Prinstein	23 7
	1895	W. J. Oakley	21 6½			1899	A. C. Kraenzlein	23 5
	1896	C. E. H. Leggatt	23 0½			1900	H. P. McDonald	22 ..
	1897	"	21 4			1901	"	22 7
	1898	W. J. M. Newburn	23 7			1902	M. Prinstein	21 5½
1899	"	22 2		1903	P. Polson	22 2½		
1900	A. C. Kraenzlein	22 10½		1904	M. Prinstein	22 4½		
1901	P. O'Connor	23 8½		1905	H. Friend	22 10½		
1902	"	23 7½		1906	M. Prinstein	22 4		
1903	"	22 9½		1907	D. Kelly	23 11		
1904	"	23 2½		1908	P. Adams	21 0½		
1905	"	23 9½		1909	F. C. Irons	22 5		
1906	"	23 5½		1910	"	23 5½		
1907	D. Murray	22 ..		1911	P. Adams	23 0½		
1908	W. H. Bleaden	22 3½		1912	"	22'44"		
1909	T. J. Ahearne	22 4½		1913	P. Stiles	22 0		
1910	P. Kirwan	22 0½						
1911	"	23 5½						
1912	"	23 2½						
1913	S. S. Abrahams	22 6						
Standing long jump				Standing long jump	1893	A. P. Schwaner	10 7	
					1898	R. C. Ewry	10 11	
					1906	"	11 1½	
					1907	"	10 8	
					1908	P. Adams	10 6	
					1909	R. C. Ewry	11 ..	
					1910	"	10 10½	
					1911	S. C. Lawrence	10 8	
					1912	No competition		
					1913	P. Adams	10 9	
Hop, step, and jump	1913	L. H. G. Stafford *	9 11½	Hop, step, and jump	1893	E. B. Bloss	48 6	
					1906	J. F. O'Connell	45 3½	
					1907	P. Adams	44 9	
					1908	"	45 4	

* Championship held by the Amateur Field Events Association.

CHAMPIONSHIPS—*continued*

ENGLAND.				AMERICA.			
Event.	Year.	Winner.	Length.	Event.	Year.	Winner.	Length.
			ft. in.				ft. in.
Hop, step, and jump	1911	M. D. Dineen *	41 6	Hop, step, and jump	1909	F. C. Irons	44' 19"
	1912	No competition *			1910	D. J. Ahearne	48 0 ¹ / ₂
	1913	H. Fast *	43 5		1911	"	48 1 ¹⁶ / ₁₀₀
					1912	P. Adams	45' 70"
Throwing the javelin	1909			Throwing the javelin	1909	Ralph Rose	141' 7"
	1910				1910	B. Brodd	163 1
	1911	F. A. M. Webster *	118 4		1911	O. F. Snedigar	165 1 ¹⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
	1912	H. Hannson *	139 4		1912	H. Lott	162' 65"
	1913	O. Pirow *	142 3 ¹ / ₂		1913	B. Brodd	161 3

* Championships held by the Amateur Field Events Association.

ENGLAND.				AMERICA.					
Event.	Year.	Winner.	Distance.	Event.	Year.	Winner.	Distance.		
			ft. in.				ft. in.		
Throwing the discus				Throwing discus	1897	C. H. Henneman	118 9		
					1898	"	108 8 ¹ / ₂		
					1899	R. Sheldon	.. ..	
					1900	"	114 ..		
Throwing the hammer (16 lbs.)				Throwing the hammer (16 lbs.)	1901	R. J. Sheridan	111 9 ¹ / ₂		
					1902	"	113 7		
					1903	J. H. Maddock	113 ..		
					1904	M. J. Sheridan	119 1 ¹ / ₂		
					1905	Ralph Rose	117 5		
					1906	M. J. Sheridan	129 10		
					1907	"	129 5 ³ / ₄		
					1908	M. F. Horr	132 9		
					1909	Ralph Rose	131' 8"		
					1910	M. H. Giffin	135 6 ¹ / ₂		
					1911	M. J. Sheridan	133 9 ¹ / ₂		
					1912	E. Muller	130' 22"		
					1913	"	132 7 ¹ / ₂		
		1911	W. E. B. Henderson		106 11				
		1912	"		128 4 ¹ / ₂				
		1913	"		117 0				
		1866	W. J. James		78 5		1876	W. B. Curtis	76 4
		1867	P. Halket		94 7		1877	G. D. Parnly	84 ..
		1868	H. Leeke		99 6		1878	W. B. Curtis	80 2
		1869	W. A. Burgess		102 3		1879	J. G. M'Dermott	85 11 ¹ / ₂
	1870	H. Leeke	102 3		1880	W. B. Curtis	87 4 ¹ / ₂		
	1871	W. A. Burgess	105 5		1881	F. L. Lambrecht	89 8		
	1872	H. Leeke	111 7		1882	"	93 0 ¹ / ₂		
	1873	J. Patterson	108 0		1883	W. L. Coudon	93 11		
	1874	S. S. Brown	120 ..		1884	F. L. Lambrecht	92 5		
	1875	W. A. Burgess	103 9		1885	"	96 10		
	1876	G. H. Hales	96 3		1886	W. L. Coudon	95 3		
	1877	"	110 ..		1887	C. A. J. Queckberner	102 7		
	1878	E. Baddeley	98 10		1888	W. J. M. Barry	127 9		
	1879	W. A. Burgess	96 9		1889	J. S. Mitchell	121 7 ¹ / ₂		
	1880	W. Lawrence	96 0		1890	"	130 8		
	1881	P. Davin	98 10		1891	"	136 1		
	1882	E. Baddeley	96 4		1892	"	140 11		
	1883	J. Gruer	101 2 ¹ / ₂						
	1884	Owen Harte	83 5						
	1885	W. J. M. Barry	108 10						
	1886	J. S. Mitchell	110 4						
	1887	"	124 0 ¹ / ₂						
	1888	"	124 8						
	1889	W. J. M. Barry	130						
	1890	R. Lindsay	102 2						
	1891	C. A. J. Queckberner	129 10 ¹ / ₂						
	1892	W. J. M. Barry	133 3 ¹ / ₂						

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CHAMPIONSHIPS—continued

ENGLAND.				AMERICA.			
Event.	Year.	Winner.	Distance.	Event.	Year.	Winner.	Distance.
Throwing the hammer (16 lbs.)	1893	D. Carey	ft. in. 123 4½	Throwing the hammer (16 lbs.)	1893	"	ft. in. 134 8
	1894	W. J. M. Barry	126 8½		1894	"	135 9½
	1895	"	132 11½		1895	"	139 2½
	1896	J. Flanagan	131 11		1896	"	134 8½
	1897	T. F. Kiely	142 5		1897	J. Flanagan	148 5
	1898	"	140 1		1898	"	150 10½
	1899	"	136 4½		1899	"	155 4½
	1900	J. Flanagan	163 4		1900	R. J. Sheridan	138 2
	1901	T. F. Kiely	148 6½		1901	J. Flanagan	158 10½
	1902	"	121 1		1902	"	151 4
	1903	T. R. Nicolson	142 7		1903	J. S. Mitchell	140 1
	1904	"	157 5½		1904	A. D. Plaw	162 ..
	1905	"	155 10½		1905	"	163 4
	1906	H. A. Leeke	123 1		1906	J. Flanagan	166 6½
	1907	T. R. Nicolson	158 9		1907	"	171 0½
	1908	S. P. Gillis	164 4½		1908	M. J. M'Grath	173 ..
	1909	T. R. Nicolson	164 8		1909	L. Talbot	165'8
	1910	A. E. Flaxman	117 5½		1910	M. J. M'Grath	168 4½
	1911	G. E. Putnam	147 7½		1911	C. Walsh	177 6½
	1912	T. R. Nicolson	162 4½		1912	M. J. M'Grath	174'67
	1913	C. Lind	155 7½		1913	P. Ryan	177 7½
Throwing the 56-lb. weight				Throwing the 56-lb. weight	1878	W. B. Curtis	21 ..
					1880	J. M'Dermott	22 11
					1881	"	24 4
					1882	J. Britton	24 ..
					1882	H. W. West	24 ..
					1883	F. L. Lambrecht	25 1½
					1884	C. J. Queckberner	26 3½
					1885	"	26 3
					1886	"	25 1
					1887	"	25 ..
					1888	W. Coudon	27 9
					1889	"	27 9½
					1890	C. A. J. Queckberner	32 10
					1891	J. S. Mitchell	35 3½
					1892	"	34 8½
					1893	"	34 5½
					1894	"	33 7½
					1895	"	32 7½
					1896	"	30 7
					1897	"	32 2
					1898	R. Sheldon	30 11
			1899	J. Flanagan	33 7½		
			1900	J. S. Mitchell	35 5		
			1901	J. Flanagan	30 6		
			1902	E. Desmarteau	33 6		
			1903	J. S. Mitchell	33 2½		
			1904	J. Flanagan	35 9		
			1905	J. S. Mitchell	33 1½		
			1906	J. Flanagan	35 7		
			1907	"	38 8		
			1908	"	37 1½		
			1909	Lee Talbot	33'64		
			1910	C. Walsh	37 1½		
			1911	P. M'Donald	38 9½		
			1912	P. Ryan	37'87		
			1913	M. McGrath	38 5½		
Putting the 16-lb. shot	1866	C. Fraser †	34 6	Putting the 16-lb. shot			
	1867	J. Stone	36 6				
	1868	"	37 11				
	1869	H. Leeke	31 4½				
	1870	R. J. C. Mitchell	38 ..				
	1871	"	38 8½				
	1872	E. J. Bor	42 5				
	1873	"	40 ..				

* A. F. E. A. championships.

† Shot weighing 18 lbs. 10 ozs. was used by mistake.

CHAMPIONSHIPS—continued

ENGLAND.				AMERICA.				
Event.	Year.	Winner.	Distance.	Event.	Year.	Winner.	Distance.	
			ft. in.				ft. in.	
Putting the 16-lb. shot	1874	W. F. P. Moore	39 11	Putting the 16-lb. shot				
	1875	T. Stone, jr.	39 10					
	1876	"	38 7½		1876	H. E. Buermeyer	32 5	
	1877	"	38 2		1877	"	37 2	
	1878	W. Y. Winthrop	38 ..		1878	"	37 4	
	1879	{ A. H. East W. Y. Winthrop }	37 7½		1879	A. W. Adams	36 3½	
	1880	"	39 5		1880	"	36 4½	
	1881	M. Davin	37 3		1881	F. L. Lambrecht	37 5½	
	1882	G. Ross	39 6½		1882	"	39 9½	
	1883	Owen Harte	42 4		1883	"	39 9	
	1884	"	41 1		1884	"	43 ..	
	1885	D. V. McKinnon	39 10		1885	"	39 10½	
	1886	J. S. Mitchell	43 0½		1885	"	42 2	
	1887	"	38 1		1886	"	42 1½	
	1888	G. R. Gray	38 1½		1887	G. R. Gray	42 3	
	1889	{ W. J. M. Barry R. A. Greene }	43 7		1888	"	42 10½	
	1890	R. A. Greene	39 8		1889	"	41 4	
	1891	W. J. M. Barry	37 8		1890	G. R. Gray	43 9	
	1892	"	40 8		1891	" *	46 5½	
	1893	Dennis Horgan	42 10½		1892	"	43 3½	
	1894	"	42 9		1893	"	47 0	
	1895	"	42 4		1894	"	44 8	
	1896	"	44 3½		1895	W. O. Hickok	43 ..	
	1897	"	43 5½		1896	G. R. Gray	44 3½	
	1898	"	45 4		1897	C. H. Hennemann	42 7½	
	1899	"	45 1		1898	R. Sheldon	43 8½	
	1900	R. Sheldon	46 0½		1899	"	40 0½	
	1901	W. W. Coe	45 10½		1900	Dennis Horgan	46 1½	
	1902	"	45 5½		1901	F. G. Beck	42 11½	
	1903	Tom Nicolson	42 10½		1902	G. R. Gray	46 5	
	1904	Dennis Horgan	40 7½		1903	L. E. J. Feuerbach	42 11½	
	1905	"	45 2		1904	M. J. Sheridan	40 9½	
	1906	T. Kirkwood	44 5½		1905	W. W. Coe	49 6	
1907	"	44 4½	1906	"	46 10½			
1908	Dennis Horgan	44 2	1907	Ralph Rose	49 6½			
1909	"	44 7	1908	"	49 0½			
1910	"	44 1	1909	"	50'26			
1911	J. Barrett	42 9	1910	"	49 1			
1912	D. Horgan	43 5	1911	P. M'Donald	47 9			
1913	E. Nilsson	44 10	1912	"	48'51			
		47 4½	1913	L. A. Whitney	46 2½			

ENGLAND.				AMERICA.			
Event.	Year.	Winner.	Time.	Event.	Year.	Winner.	Time.
			secs.				secs.
220 yards hurdle race †				220 yards hurdle race †	1887	A. F. Copland	27
					1888	"	26½
					1889	"	27½
					1890	F. T. Ducharme	25½
					1891	H. H. Morrell	25½
					1892	F. C. Puffer	25½
					1893	"	25
					1894	"	25½
					1895	S. A. Syme	28½
					1896	J. Buck	25

* Shot weighed 15 lbs. 8 ozs. only.

† Hurdles 3 ft. high, 10 flights, A.F.E.A. championship.

‡ Hurdles 2 ft. 6 in. high, 10 flights.

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CHAMPIONSHIPS—*continued*

ENGLAND.				AMERICA.			
Event.	Year.	Winner.	Time.	Event.	Year.	Winner.	Time.
220 yards hurdle race*			secs.	220 yards hurdle race†	1897	A. C. Kraenzlein	25
					1898	"	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
					1899	"	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
					1900	H. S. Arnold	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
					1901	"	26
					1902	H. L. Hillman	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
					1903	M. Bockman	26
					1904	J. S. Hill	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
					1905	F. Waller	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
					1906	H. L. Hillman	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
					1907	J. J. Eller	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
					1908	"	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
					1909	J. Malcolmson	25
	1911	E. H. Hutcheons	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	1910	J. J. Eller	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	1912	B. Uzzell	30	1911	"	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	1913	H. Titt	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	1912	J. J. Eller	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	
				1913	C. Cory	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	
440 yards hurdle race ‡	1913	E. B. Greer	63 $\frac{1}{2}$				

* Hurdles 3 ft. high, 10 flights, A. F. E. A. championship.

† Hurdles 2 ft. 6 in. high, 10 flights.

‡ A. F. E. A. championship, 10 flights of 3 ft. hurdles.

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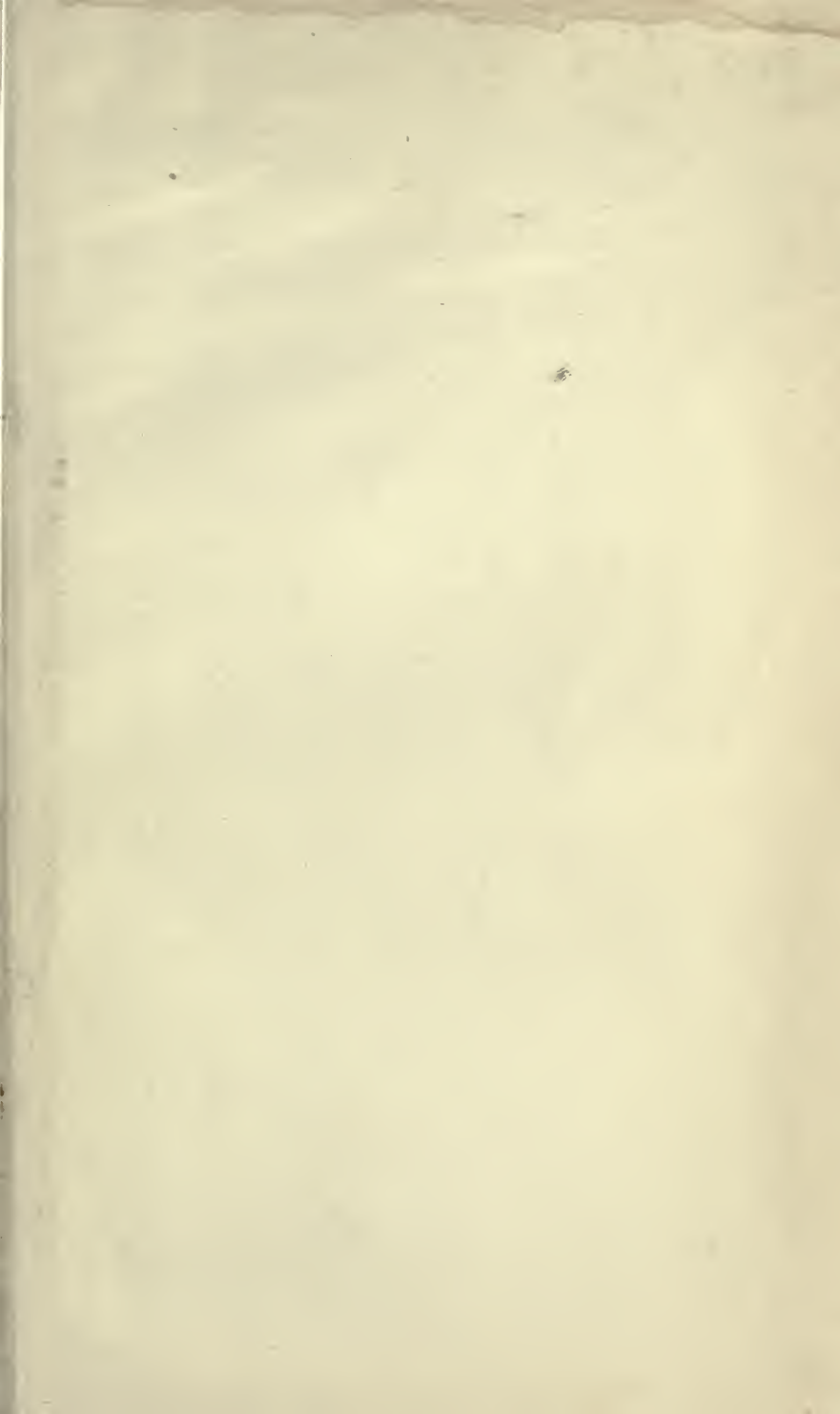
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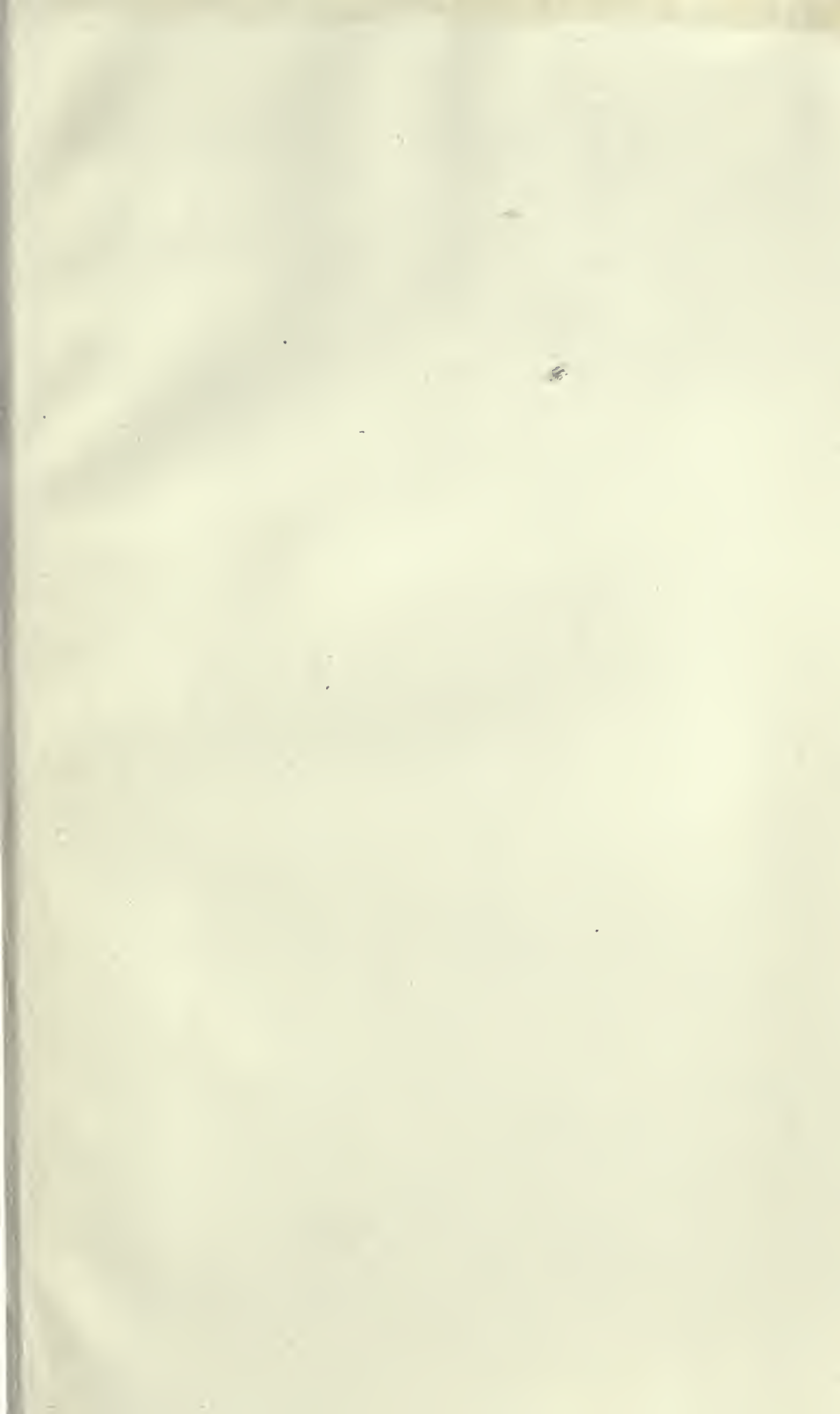
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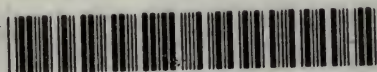
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